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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Grain Growers of Manitoba will meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon on July 18th, and will bring before him subjects of the utmost importance to every Western farmer.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JULY 13th, 1910

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For particulars write . . .

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The Opportunity Man
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:: THE ::

Moose Jaw Fair

August 10th, 11th and 12th

\$5,000 in Prizes

August 10th, Young People's Day

" 11th - - Visitor's Day

" 12th - - Citizen's Day

AN Invitation is given to all to visit the City that is making a record in expansion and permanent improvement.

Members of Grain Growers' Associations are specially invited to come to the Fair, and, incidentally, visit the Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan at his own home.

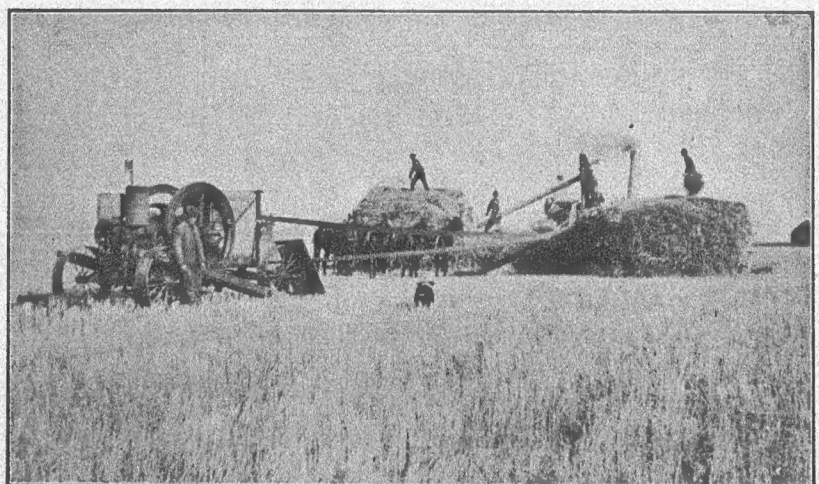
HUGH McKELLAR, :: Sec. Ag. Society

SAVE THE BIG THRESHING BILL

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SAFE RELIABLE SIMPLE ECONOMICAL
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Send for our Catalogue W.T. 7, describing the work these engines will perform. They are specially designed for threshing purposes, and the information contained in W.T. 7 we believe will be of great interest to you. Let us lay our special selling plan before you. Write TODAY for Catalogue.

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The packers who get the highest price for their butter use the time tried and proven
White Spruce Butter Tubs

Should your Merchant not have White Spruce Butter Tubs in stock write to
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They are the best butter package known

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White Spruce does not taste the contents

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They can be scalded out and all germs destroyed

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When soaked before packing they weigh full amount of dockage

DAN PATCH RETIRES.

Dan Patch has been permanently retired from the racing and speed exhibition stage. M. W. Savage, his owner, is authority for the statement that Dan Patch will never again be asked to start in attempts to lower world's records. He says the great horse has done his share of work, and that his life from this time on will be spent in enjoying a well-earned rest, in watching other harness horses struggle to lower his records.

While the champion will not be called upon to make any of the efforts that have made him famous, he will still do some travelling, and during the coming summer and fall will be an attraction at a large number of fairs all over the United States. He will be exhibited in several stalls where people can get a close look at him. He will be under the care of Charlie Plummer, who has hardly left the horse a day for seven years, and his care and equipment will be such as befits the monarch of the fine harness world.

During the coming season, Dan will still be the topline of the Savage combination of pacers, and whenever Minor Heir, George Gano, Hedgewood Boy, and Lady Maud C. race and try for new records, Dan will be on hand.

For ten years Dan Patch has been without a peer in the harness-horse world. In manners in disposition, in courage, in gameness and speed, he has stood alone.

The performances of other horses have been judged by the standard of

this world's champion. He has repeatedly performed what experts once pronounced impossible feats. He has paced seventy-three miles under 2.00. He has lowered the world's record fourteen times, and he now holds seven world's records.

Dan's last fast miles were at Phoenix, Ariz., last fall, where he paced two miles in 2.03½ and 2.03½ without much preparation. Early in the season Dan slightly injured one leg on a half-mile track, and this bothered him some last fall, so that Hersey did not key him up to extreme speed. These two miles at Phoenix were acknowledged by horsemen to be phenomenal on account of Dan's having no practical preparation, and many considered them the greatest of his performances.

Last winter on the International Farm, Dan rested in his stall more than ever before in his life. He is today in grand physical condition. He is jogging soundly, and many who know the horse are willing to venture the prediction that he would train this season and go more fast miles. His owner firmly believes that he could do this. He has watched Dan Patch defy all of the laws that ordinarily govern horses, and he has unlimited faith in him.

Notwithstanding this fact, the horse will not be asked to try. Mr. Savage thinks too much of him to take any chances of breaking him down. He will be kept in good health to enjoy the many years that are left for him.

Dan Patch's life story is an inspira-

tion to breeders. He has been consistently great.

HOLD ONTO FARMERS

An Omaha wire of July 9 said: "There's going to be no more emigration from the Central States into Western Canada if the 'powers' can prevent it, and plans recently formed by the United States government and co-operated in by the governors of those states which have lost so heavily of their very best citizens through emigration to Canada are looked to for assistance in preventing this tremendous drain upon the farm population of the United States. These plans call for the assistance of the American newspaper, and many of the most influential periodicals are lending aid to the movement."

"The national government has at last taken cognizance of the tremendous emigration of its subjects to Canada, and recently a fund of half a million dollars was set aside with which to combat the rush to Canada. The American government has decided to spend that amount of money in advertising government lands in the Western States and showing prospective emigrants that they can purchase land in this country just as cheaply, and in many cases at even lower figures, than they can buy Canadian lands."

"But in making this statement the United States government is obliged to steer clear of furnishing a descriptive comparison of the Canadian and American lands. In Western United States there are many millions of acres of land that can be purchased at \$1.25 per acre and that are worth about one cent per quarter section, provided no taxes are assessed against it. There are, of course, millions of acres of much better land than this that are subject to homestead entries, but when the government advertises 'Why go to Canada? We have 367,000,000 acres of free lands in this country,' all the great body of absolutely worthless lands is not included."

"Of course this land cannot be compared with the Western Canadian lands, nor, in fact, can any of the American lands now subject to homestead land which may be homesteaded and purchased at \$1.25 per acre, but practically no farming lands are now open to homestead."

"With the half million dollars that it will spend in advertising its own lands, the Washington government will do its best to hold a portion of those western farmers who are leaving the States for Canada because of their ability in the latter country to secure large bodies of land very cheaply."

WHAT CANADA DRINKS

During the fiscal year which closed with March 31 the people of Canada consumed spirits to the amount of .815 gallons per head as compared with .806 in the previous year, a slight increase. The consumption of beer per head was 5.2776 gallons, wine .97 gallons and of tobacco 2.940 pounds.

In the previous year the consumption per head of beer was 5.348 gallons, of wine .85 gallons and of tobacco 2.910 pounds. As compared with thirty years ago when two gallons of liquor was consumed for every head of population, the consumption of spirits

is small. On the other hand there has been a steady increase in the consumption of beer and a steady but not abnormal increase in the use of tobacco.

TO TOUR EMPIRE

A London cable of July 10 said: It is rumored that the King and Queen will make a tour of the Empire. This is a startling announcement. It is safe to say that no English monarch has made so vast a journey while reigning on the throne. King Edward and Queen Victoria practically confined their travels to holidays in the South of France, Italy and Germany. King Edward, during the nine years of his reign never left Europe. King George is already the most travelled of past or present kings."

BURNED TO DEATH

T. Tyremans, one mile west of Boissevain, Man., had his large barn and implement shed and other outbuildings destroyed by fire Saturday. The horses and harness were saved, but all the machinery, including three binders, sixty tons of hay and 2,000 bushels of oats were lost. It is supposed that a tramp was sleeping in the hay loft and that he was burned to death, but up to the present his remains have not been found. The farm is the property of Mrs. Nicil. The value of the building was \$1,000, and the machinery, hay and oats were valued at \$2,000. There is insurance to the extent of \$500 on the contents.

BUREAU CLEAN UP

An announcement which appears in the Canadian Gazette indicates that the re-organization of the printing bureau will be sweeping in its nature. Notice is given that applications will be received up to September 1 for a superintendent of printing and a superintendent of stationery.

This means that the present superintendent, Wm. C. McMahon, will be superannuated.

The post of superintendent of stationery was held by Frank S. Goldthrite, who disappeared and subsequently committed suicide by drowning himself in the Detroit river.

SIR WILFRID'S TRIP.

The first stop of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western trip, was at Fort William and Port Arthur Saturday afternoon, when the premier was shown the harbor of Ft. William. About two hundred citizens went out on the trip with him and he visited the vast G. T. P. terminals and was much impressed with the magnitude of the work. Afterwards he was taken for an auto ride and everywhere was greeted by crowds. Sir Wilfrid at his evening speech emphatically denied that there would be an election this fall after his trip. The government he said, would wait for the time according to the terms of the constitution. The object of the trip is simply to acquaint himself with the west, to ascertain the needs of the country. He spoke at length on the needs and future of the head of the lake ports. The great need of this part of Canada was transportation and he said that the government's policy was

Every New Subscriber

means an increase in the power and influence of The Guide. We take it that as a reader of The Guide you are directly interested in the campaign which it is waging against abuses affecting the farmers of this country. Then why not help on the good work by securing as many new subscribers in your neighborhood as possible?

IMPORTANT. *It is possible that your own subscription may expire in the course of the next few weeks. If so, don't fail to renew promptly, in order not to miss an issue of the paper.*

You may be interested in knowing that the average circulation of The Guide for the month of June was 21,300, the largest in its history.

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Character

is stamped on everything associated with the fraternal compact of piano manufacturers and organ builders represented by the old and universally respected names of

Karn-Morris

In buying a piano from the Karn-Morris Company the transaction will never be attended by a single disturbing element of doubt or worry. You are as completely assured of the value and permanence of the instrument you buy as you would be in possession of a nugget of pure gold.



Insure Against All Risk

You can do so by giving your complete confidence to this Company. It makes no fictitious and alluring offers of "job lots," "cheap pianos at wholesale," "sample instruments." We know that there is nothing used in our factories but the very best material, and that every instrument is constructed throughout by the very best of skilled labor.

When you know the character of this instrument—when you see its exquisite design and hear its liquid sweetness, you will have no desire to listen to any persuasive salesman exploiting the merits of the

Karn-Morris Piano

"To Try it is to Buy it"

You are cordially invited to all the comfort and courtesy of home at our store while you are in the city attending the Exhibition.

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We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

MUST SELL THEMSELVES

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

BETTER THAN THE BEST ALL-LEATHER WORK SHOES

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctor's bills and medicines.

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS SHOUT THEIR PRAISES

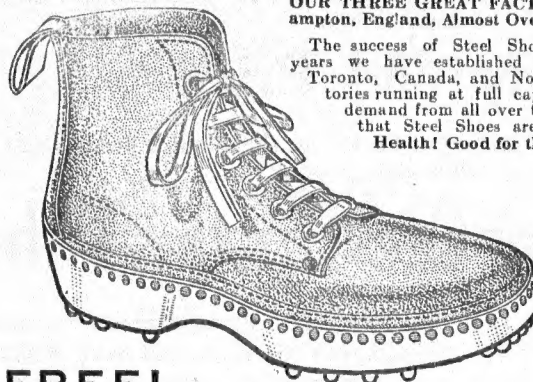
The enthusiasm of users know no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in the neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one-piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking. (47)

STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability



FREE!

Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan Color. 6, 9, 12 and 16 inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

N. M. Ruthstein
Sec. and Treas.

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STEEL SHOE

CO., Dept. 443, Toronto, Can.

Great Britain Factory: NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

OUR THREE GREAT FACTORIES in Racine, Toronto, and Northampton, England, Almost Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The Public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are Good for the Feet! Good for the Health! Good for the Bank Account!

These Shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

YOU ACTUALLY SAVE \$5 TO \$10 A YEAR

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

FREE EXAMINATION

And Your Money Back Promptly if it Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

WHY WAIT? SEND NOW!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For General field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

of a party, but as a fellow Canadian." He did not desire any party significance to be attached to his visit. When he received the civic address, he remarked: "I will welcome it because it represents the sentiments, not of one party, but of all parties. I am certain of one thing and that is that whatever our differences of opinion may be we all have one end in common and that is the welfare of our country."

DAKOTA CROP DAMAGED.

A Kenmare, N. D., dispatch of July 8 said:—Coming over the wheat line from Thief River to Kenmare, the crops are a great deal worse than has been reported along the entire line, grain will not be a third of a crop from Thief River to near Warren. With good weather they may get half a crop from Warren west to the Rines at Oslo; what wheat and oats that will be cut will not be over a fourth crop, flax the same. C. L. Spaulding, of Warren, a large farmer and grain shipper, who has in over two thousand acres of wheat, is plowing under a third of his field, and the balance he estimates will go seven bushels with good weather.

The grasshoppers are doing considerable damage. He is running a hopper doser on his meadows that have been mown on a 16 foot machine. He had a large field of barley, which has been eaten up by the hoppers, not a shear of it can be seen. On the March farm just west of Warren, a field of four hundred acres is completely destroyed, and they are plowing it now. Farmers are cutting their oats for hay; the pastures are all dried up; and cattle are being herded along the roadway. Scott, who has a large tract of land and another at Forest River, and 5,000 acres of wheat, says it is the worst year he has ever seen, even worse than 1900. There has been no rain except in local parts for two months and some now would help the best places. Some fields are dead, hundreds of acres between Conway and Lankin Farm will never be cut.

C. Houlden, of Grand Forks, who has six banks along the wheat line, estimated 50 per cent. of the wheat ruined, and with good weather might get a 35 per cent. on the balance. Atlantic Elevator Co., from Thief River to Ege-land and one of the best of authorities, says, outside of a few lowers, wheat total failure. O. C. Rife, of Kenmare, traveler for the same company on the west end, says that there is not over 25 per cent. in his locality of a crop, some wheat from Gardena, Kramer and Kenmare, where

they got rains about July 4, will make about a third of a crop. The Laport Cattle Co., of Rushel, who has over a thousand acres of hay land along the Souris, will be able to cut all f it this season, and it will command a big price, as it is the only hay along there and the first time it could be cut in ten years. All the parties mentioned above are as good authorities as could be got in North Dakota on crop conditions, and are men who are out all the time and know what they are talking about.

THANKED BY KING

A London, England, cable of July 9 said: King George has written to the Duke of Norfolk thanking him warmly for the splendid manner in which the arrangements for the late King's funeral were carried out.

As earl marshall the Duke has had much arduous work to perform during the past few years. The funeral of Queen Victoria and the coronation and death of King Edward entailed an enormous amount of labor and responsibility, and before very long the duke will be busy with the coronation of King George V.

Many people wondered what the little wand was which the duke carried at the funeral. It was William the Conqueror who invented the hereditary title of earl marshall, which the Dukes of Norfolk have borne for centuries, and that king directed that "the heirs of the body of the earl marshall when in his presence and at all other times should bear and carry a rod of gold, tipped at each end with black enamel and bearing the royal arms at the lower end and the arms of the earl marshall at the upper end."

The Duke of Norfolk looks stern and haughty enough, in spite of the untidiness of his bushy black beard, when he appears on great occasions of state, but in private life he is one of the simplest of men. Five years after his first wife died, leaving him a son who was not only an imbecile but totally blind, the Duke cared for nothing but this frail youth, who happily died before he came to manhood. In those days the Duke shunned society, dressed like a tramp and lived in lonely state at Arundel Castle.

Now all is changed. The Duke's second wife, herself the daughter of another great Roman Catholic nobleman—Lord Herries—presented him with a son and daughter, and the Duke looks years younger.



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JULY 13th, 1910

SITUATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Day by day, evidence is piling up in Saskatchewan, that the Grain Growers in that province want a public elevator system inaugurated along the lines of the memorandum presented by the Central Executive to the Elevator Commission. It is unfortunate that notices to a number of local Grain Growers' Associations did not reach them in time to have their evidence presented to the Commission. However, this could still be done by resolutions by the local branch associations and forwarded to the commission. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have displayed wisdom in the way in which they have handled their case. The officers of the Central Executive are exceptionally well qualified to handle the cause of the Grain Growers before the Commission. The scheme which the Executive presented in their memorandum was undoubtedly a splendid one, and if it is accepted by the Commission and also by the government, it will be one of the greatest steps possible towards placing the Grain Growing industry of Saskatchewan on a proper basis. There are still other sections of the grain trade to be reformed, but the elevator system must be made right at the outset. One thing must not be overlooked by the Grain Growers in their work. If they expect to accomplish anything they must be unanimous. Possibly every individual Grain Grower will not agree with the memorandum, but as far as present information goes, it is the best scheme that is presented. It would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom, for every local branch to fall in behind the Executive and endorse the same scheme.

* * *

A DEGRADING SPECTACLE

Civilization was set back on July 4th by the attention paid to two human brutes who pounded each other at Reno, Nevada, for the amusement of thousands of people. The black man triumphed over the white man and race riots and numerous deaths resulted. So far as the two pugilists were concerned in morals Jeffries had no advantage over Johnson. Both men were poor specimens of their races, although they were good animals. The governor of California deserves a tribute from all civilized people for refusing permission to such an unmoral exhibition in his State. Nevada has again disgraced modern civilization. Of course a fight always attracts a

crowd, no matter whether the men are trained or not. But bull fights and cock fights are prohibited in this country because of their effect on public morals. Is not the sight of two men pounding each other still more degrading? Yet people paid \$270,000 to see that fight. Those two men talked about patriotism and upholding the honor of their country. The fact is they slugged each other for money. Jeffries makes \$225,000 and the negro nearly twice as much. There is now an agitation to stop the exhibition of the moving pictures taken of the fight. They are just as bad as the fight, but lack the uncertainty of result which appeals to men who are pleased to call themselves sports. In the interests of civilization those pictures should not be shown to the public. Where do those newspapers stand on moral grounds who gave nearly all their space to the story of the fight? Let us hope that the public will insist that no more such brutal exhibitions will be allowed on this continent.

* * *

MR. SIFTON'S LETTER

In this issue we publish a letter from Hon. Clifford Sifton dealing with the subjects which the Grain Growers will take up with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Although not now a member of the government Mr. Sifton is known to have a great influence with the government when Western matters are being discussed. His statement on the terminal elevators shows that the continual pounding by the Grain Growers at the doors at Ottawa is producing effect. In regard to the Hudson's Bay Road, Mr. Sifton's reply all depends upon a person's idea of rapid construction.

On the subject of the tariff we must take issue with Mr. Sifton. He certainly does not regard the feeling of the Western farmers on this subject. When the advantages of a tariff reduction are so evident, and would so greatly benefit the Western farmers we cannot understand how a man of Mr. Sifton's well known ability can see things in the light of his letter. Mr. Sifton does not see how any agitation for a lower tariff will accomplish any beneficial result. He certainly cannot mean that no matter what the people want the members at Ottawa will act on their own good pleasure. This is the most astonishing passage in Mr. Sifton's letter and certainly is contrary to the feeling in the West.

On the chilled meat proposition, Mr. Sifton recognizes its importance and suggests a subsidized company. While such a scheme might be a considerable improvement over present conditions we do not think that it could ever be really satisfactory. If the government is to give financial aid to the scheme we think it would be better to have the government entirely in control. This would ensure the full profits to the stock raisers. It is a most important project, and one that should demand the earnest attention of every Western man.

* * *

THE CHILLED MEAT TRADE

Since the Western farmers have demanded the inauguration of a chilled meat industry and refrigerator car service by which to place their products on the Old Country market, there has been a great deal of criticism levelled at the scheme. It has been stated by many opponents of the scheme that if it is a good one the farmers should go into it themselves, but that the government should keep away from it. The cattle trade of the West is decidedly unsatisfactory at the present time and is unfair to the producers particularly in the province of Alberta. Only last year the Dominion Government authorized Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, to investigate the Western cattle trade. Dr. Rutherford is regarded as the leading expert in Canada on this subject and as such his services were secured for the federal government. In his report, published

last year he strongly advocates the establishment of the dressed meat trade, and on this subject he says:—

"There is no doubt but that if the enterprise were properly financed, started on a sound basis and conducted in an honest and business-like manner in the interests of the producer, there would be far less actual wastage than at present. It is altogether likely that, had it been possible to secure the required capital, the trade would have been inaugurated years ago."

As to the method by which such a scheme should be worked out, Dr. Rutherford further states:—

"Such an enterprise, to be productive of the greatest benefit to all concerned, should be under effective public control, and it is to be hoped that in the not too far distant future some practicable scheme will be evolved, while affording a better and more reliable and regular market for our Western live stock will still leave the producer free from the trammels of any trust, whether foreign or domestic."

Thus we see that it is the opinion of the government's own expert that a chilled meat trade should be worked out under "effective public control." Now, what more does this mean than what the farmers have asked for, namely, that the Dominion Government should take hold of the scheme at once. The danger of the present system is well shown in the words of Dr. Rutherford, who says:—

"Canada is practically without abattoirs equipped for the slaughter of cattle, except to a very limited extent for the home market. She has no system of refrigerator meat cars, and has, entering her ports, very few ships fitted for the carrying of meats. In view of these facts it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the risk which she is constantly carrying. At any time, in spite of the best efforts of her veterinary sanitary service, the appearance within her borders of one or other of the diseases scheduled by the British board of agriculture, is within the range of possibility. As matters now stand, were such a thing to occur, especially within the short period in which our Western cattle are shipped, or at the time when our winter fed steers are being marketed, the consequence to the producer would be disastrous, while the whole trade would receive a blow from which it would require many years to recover. For this reason, if for no other, the establishment of a chilled meat trade on sound business lines and under proper control may fairly be termed a matter of national importance."

In view of this statement by the man in whom the Dominion Government places all confidence, we cannot see what grounds there are for refusing longer to come to the rescue of the Western stock raisers. There is no question but that the investment of money in such a project, by the government, would pay well. What better work can a government be engaged in than in the protection of the interests of the farmers, and the inauguration of a chilled meat plant would certainly protect the Western Stock raisers. By Dr. Rutherford's statement, it is easily seen that the present situation is absolutely dangerous to Canada and that immediate steps should be taken for a remedy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will no doubt have consulted with Dr. Rutherford on this subject before he leaves for the West, and will be in full possession of all the facts of the case. We will expect him to make a pronouncement that will be received with great favor by the stock raisers of the West and particularly those of the province of Alberta.

* * *

GRAIN GROWERS' WANTS

Under the above caption, the Montreal Gazette on July 24th, published a long article dealing on the demands of the Western Grain Growers on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. The Gazette is one of the papers that usually stands behind the corporations, so we publish the article in full that our readers may study it:—

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes West he is to be met by the Grain Growers' Associations with a list of questions to which specific replies are not merely required, but demanded. First of all the Grain Growers demand that the Dominion government shall take over and operate the terminal elevators at the lake ports. The accusation is that the people controlling grain are mixing grades and defrauding the purchasers, and at the same time lowering the reputation of Western grain. Considering that the

government already maintains a small army of inspectors at these points it is difficult to see why, if these complaints are true, they are not earning their pay. Secondly, the grain growers demand the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. They want the work done immediately. Sir Wilfrid will be able to claim that his government is going ahead with this work as rapidly as prudence makes desirable and keep within the strict limits of the truth. Thirdly, the Grain Growers want the government to inaugurate a chilled meat industry. If there is a real demand for this the Grain Growers should go into the business. Presumably they are anxious to know if there is any money in it. Just why they should expect this to be demonstrated by an experiment under government management it is difficult to understand. Probably they are of the opinion that if the proceeds of the business are about half what it costs to operate it, a fairly good business man should be able to make a living profit. The best thing the government can do with this request is to let it severely alone. When the real demand for a chilled meat industry arrives men with capital will be on hand to meet it. Lastly, the Grain Growers want a general reduction in the tariff with prompt acceptance of the offer of the United States of continental free trade in agricultural implements as the first step in that direction. The Grain Growers are not worrying about getting this. A firm of United States plow makers are now investing a million of dollars or so in a plant at Hamilton, Ont. They are building that plant in order to save the 20 per cent. duty levied upon plows, which they have found they cannot pay and compete with the Canadian manufacturers, though they make more plows than any other manufacturer in the world. The duty brought that industry into Canada and it requires no further justification. The trade arrangement the Grain Growers desire might not reduce the cost of the agricultural implements to the Canadian consumer, and it would seriously disturb one of the growing industries of Canada. The offer was put in the United States tariff because it was recognized that the United States had nothing to lose by its acceptance and stood a chance of gaining something."

In the first place the Gazette does not seem to know that the graft of the terminal elevators has already been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt, and the elevator companies have been fined \$5,550. Surely that settles the question as to the need of the government taking over the terminal elevators. In regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway we think that we have made the matter clear to our readers so will not discuss it further just here.

The Gazette says if the Grain Growers want a chilled meat industry they should get into it themselves. What would the Gazette say to the bounty fed industries in the East. Take for instance the iron and steel industries that have been given a straight gift of \$14,000,000 of federal bounty, in addition to tariff protection. This is apparently quite satisfactory to the Gazette, but nothing must be done to help the farmers. The amount paid out in bonuses to the "infant industries" would place the agricultural industries of the West on a very firm foundation.

In regard to the tariff, the Gazette's whole cry is to protect the manufacturers, no matter what it may cost the farmers. According to the Gazette the stand to be taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be to pay no attention to the demands of the Grain Growers. This means that the West is still to be exploited in favor of the East. If lines are drawn in Canada between the East and the West the blame will rest upon the East. The farmers of the West ask only for a square deal, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier follows the advice of the Gazette he will convince the farmers of the West that there is no hope for them so long as the present conditions prevail. But we expect him to act like a wise man, and when the farmers of the three greatest provinces in Canada, ask for reforms that are needed and are right, we expect him to grant them. The Grain Growers are not making a single request that is unreasonable, and they expect to be treated like men and not like children.

If the Manitoba Elevator Commission is able to keep pace with the demand for elevators there should be a large number of government elevators ready by the time the crop begins to move in September.

MANITOBA ELECTION RESULTS

Every farmer in Manitoba will be glad that the noise and disturbance incident to a general election is past. Beyond doubt there never was an election held in the province in which so much dirt and slander was hurled abroad. Both parties in the fray took a hand in it and the spectacle was not calculated to raise the moral tone of the country. Without reflecting on either party we can safely say that Manitoba politics is not improving. A man who offers himself as a candidate for the position of member of the legislature must expect to have himself maligned and misrepresented by his opponents. No matter how clean and upright and honorable the man who enters the political field in Manitoba, he will likely be badly mud bespattered before the campaign is ended. What an example to set before the youth of the country! And what good does it all do? We venture to say that not a single candidate on either side in Manitoba was defeated because of the slanderous stories circulated regarding him. This campaign of slander has been carried on so generally during the past that the electors pay practically no attention to them. The proof of this lies in the fact that the cabinet ministers were returned with large majorities, except Mr. Howden, who went in without election on a technicality. When these charges so freely made on both sides were eliminated by the jury, which was the electors, there was left the record of the two parties for which the various candidates stood. The record of the government was a decidedly progressive one, particularly in regard to the telephones, the agricultural college and the elevator system. Even though there may be legitimate criticism levelled at the method of operating some of these systems, yet they are decidedly progressive in principle and in keeping with the spirit of the twentieth century. On the other hand the other party was an untried quantity, though the policy laid down by them was in some respects more progressive and advanced than that of the government. The fact that the opposition was an untried quantity and also the fact of their close connection with the Federal government undoubtedly did not find general favor in the eyes of the thinking people. So far as we have learned the majority of the candidates elected are not favorable to an independent commission in charge of government owned public utilities. This evidences the conclusion that there was no general and insistent demand on the part of all the farmers in favor of this system of government. However, it is a system that will grow in favor as its merits become better known. The government has assured the people that its policies will be carried out in the future as in the past, and we can therefore look ahead to see the elevator system rushed ahead as fast as possible. There are already a number of elevators ordered to be built and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of others. There is ample time before harvest to have a goodly number of public owned elevators in commission as well as a sample market, and the much needed relief from past oppression of the elevator combine should soon be felt.

WHAT ABOUT THE TARIFF

It will be very interesting to note what Sir Wilfrid will tell the farmers when they demand again that the tariff be greatly reduced and that the offer of the United States for free trade in farm implements be accepted. Sir Wilfrid's denunciation of the tariff in his opposition days was admired by all Canada, whether it was believed or not. Since that time he has swallowed himself completely. How is he going to explain his action to the farmers of the West? The western people want to see the kind of tariff that Sir Wilfrid used to preach about in the olden days and not the kind he has put into practice. Both political parties in Canada are one in favor

of high tariff, but if the people of Canada as a whole were allowed to vote on the question of High Tariff vs. Low Tariff, there is no doubt that the principle of protection would be condemned. The people, of course, never get an opportunity to pronounce upon this one question because at election time it was always confused with a great many other questions. Our system of government should provide that such national questions as the tariff could be voted upon by the people by a referendum taken at the same time as the general elections. But of course this will not come into effect for a great many years and the best thing now to do is to get Sir Wilfrid to understand that the people of the West do not like his tariff system. If he realizes this, he will be a little more active than he has been in having the tariff revised down.

SIR WILFRID AND HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

Reports continue to be circulated to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tell the Western farmers that the Hudson's Bay Railway is being built as fast as possible. This he will prove by the fact that the contract was let for the bridge across the Saskatchewan last week. Sir Wilfrid may be able to convince himself that such a statement is reasonable, but he will have great difficulty in convincing any Western man of the same thing. If Sir Wilfrid and his government had meant business the bridge would have been nearly completed by this time, instead of not begun, and in addition the grade north of the River would have been completed for at least 100 miles. But Sir Wilfrid and his government were paying too much attention to the voice of the big railways and corporation interests in the East, who do not want to see the West get anything, especially a government owned railway. The other rumor that the Hudson's Bay Railway will be handed over to Mackenzie and Mann, must not be lost sight of. Sir Wilfrid must understand before he completes his Western tour that any such scheme as that will meet with the condemnation of every Western man. It begins to look more and more as though the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme was merely worked as a vote catcher prior to last election. But the West wants the Hudson's Bay Road, and wants it operated by the government and no man, no matter how high his position may be, has the right to play with the question.

WHAT PROTECTIONS MEANS

In the days when he was in opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained the tariff in terms which appeal to the farmers of the West at the present time. Here are some extracts from his speeches:

"The system of protection, which is maintained by the government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people not for the legitimate expenses of the government but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification." Ottawa Convention in 1893.

"I contend that protection, besides being the cause of the worst political corruption, is the deadly foe of all true freedom."—Ottawa Convention, 1893.

"Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is Protection. Our ideal is Free Trade. Their immediate object is Protection; our a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage battle from this moment for ward."—Ottawa Convention 1893.

"I denounce the policy of protection as bondage, yea bondage, and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which American slavery was bondage."—Address in Winnipeg, 1894.

It will be very interesting to Western farmers to hear Sir Wilfrid explain the present tariff in view of his former explanations.

In this issue we publish a letter from F. W. Kerr correcting some statements attributed to him by another correspondent. Our readers will be glad to know that Mr. Kerr has made this public statement, and that he is not opposed to the Farmers' Company.

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"Unearned Increment"

From The Public, Chicago

JOHN Stuart Mill invented this term to designate future increases in the values of land. Henry George argued that it is as applicable to all land values as to future increases, since land has no value to begin with. Economic hair splitters darken counsel by using it to designate increases in the values of other objects as well as those that attach to land. How, then, is it to be understood in connection with the growing custom regarding the taxation of "unearned increment" in German municipalities? or of the movement in the German Reichstag to tax "unearned increment" for imperial purposes? or of the struggle of the Liberal party in Great Britain to divert a part of the "unearned increment" from the private pockets of dukes to the uses of the public treasury? or in our own country as this spreading movement for the taxation of the "unearned increment" thrusts itself into American politics?

Strictly, the so-called "unearned increment" may be conceded to be neither unearned, nor an increment. It may indeed be only an awkward and indefensible term for designating, with reference to a certain kind of property, those increases in selling value which are not earned or bought by the owner of the property, but are to him as lucky wind-falls. True enough, increases in the value of an object which in itself remains unenlarged are not in strictness an increment. True enough also, increases in value cannot strictly be regarded as unearned if they express results of human energy, whether the energy of the owner of the object or not. Nevertheless, it is surely allowable to speak of increases in the value of any kind of property as an increment of value; and, if this increment is unearned by the owner of the property effected, there is nothing misleading in describing it as "unearned."

Neither is it misleading to limit the application of the term to land, if we say, "the unearned increment of land," which is the full verbal form of what, in reality is a contraction. "Unearned increment" is the short form of "unearned increment of land value."

The term has come into use to indicate the taxing methods mentioned above, which are now rooted in the municipal policies of Germany and irrevocably adopted by the Liberal party of Great Britain.

What Does it Mean?

Let us work out its meaning.

Here, for illustration is a piece of land—a building site, a farming site, or a natural deposit of minerals—which yields, or is capable of yielding, a net income over and above the cost of utilizing it. We commonly call this income "ground rent" if the owner of a building lot bargains for it with a tenant. In the case of a mineral deposit worked by a tenant we should call the corresponding income, "royalty" instead of ground rent. But "royalty" in the mining industry, and "ground rent" in the building industry, are essentially the same—a net income over and above the cost of utilizing the building site or the mineral deposit. As farming sites are not usually let out unimproved by the owners to tenants in the United States, there is no custom in this country to which we can refer, as in the case of building sites and mineral deposits whereby the ground rent of farms is distinguished in actual experience from the

rent of their improvements; but if the owner of a farm site were to rent the site unimproved to a tenant who improved the site and used it for farming, the payments by the tenant to the site owner would be of the nature of ground rent, by whatever name they might be called.

Nor is there any essential difference when the owner of a farm site owns the improvements and works the farm himself instead of renting to a tenant, or the owner of a mineral deposits owns the machinery and extracts the mineral himself instead of taking royalties from an operator, or the owner of a building site owns the building also. If the building lot or the farm site, or the mineral deposit, are sufficiently desirable to be in demand, and of a class or grade sufficiently scarce to command a rental through all their improvements were swept away, then that much of the total income would be ground rent. Every land owner who occupies and uses his land, himself, is in effect his own tenant; and whatever income he gets from his own improvements is essentially as different from what he gets from his site, as if he owned the site and a ground tenant owned the improvements. What the ground tenant would have to pay him for the site is none the less ground rent because he pays it himself to himself. In all essentials it is the same income whether he receives it as landlord indirectly through an occupying tenant, or directly through himself as occupying owner.

Nor yet is there any difference in this respect if the site is unimproved (like the vacant building lots of cities or towns), and, therefore, yields no actual ground rent. In such cases we may regard the ground rent which the site would yield simply for a site, if it were put to use, as its "potential ground rent."

Regardless of all variations in detail, the important point is invariable. Land which is in demand in the market either yields to the owner or is capable of yielding to him, an income over and above the income from the investment in improvements and for the cost of operation—be these for building, farming or mining purposes, or what not. Some sites will yield a lower income than others, over and above the income from improvements and for cost of operation, and some will yield a higher one. The ground rent of a village building lot, for example, might be only a trifling fraction of the total rent for lot and building together, whereas, the ground rent for a city building lot might range from 25 per cent. of the total to 50 per cent. or even 75 or 90.

It is out of such familiar facts regarding ground rent, that we get the phenomenon of the "unearned increment" of land upon which it is proposed to lay heavy taxes.

Income Versus Capital

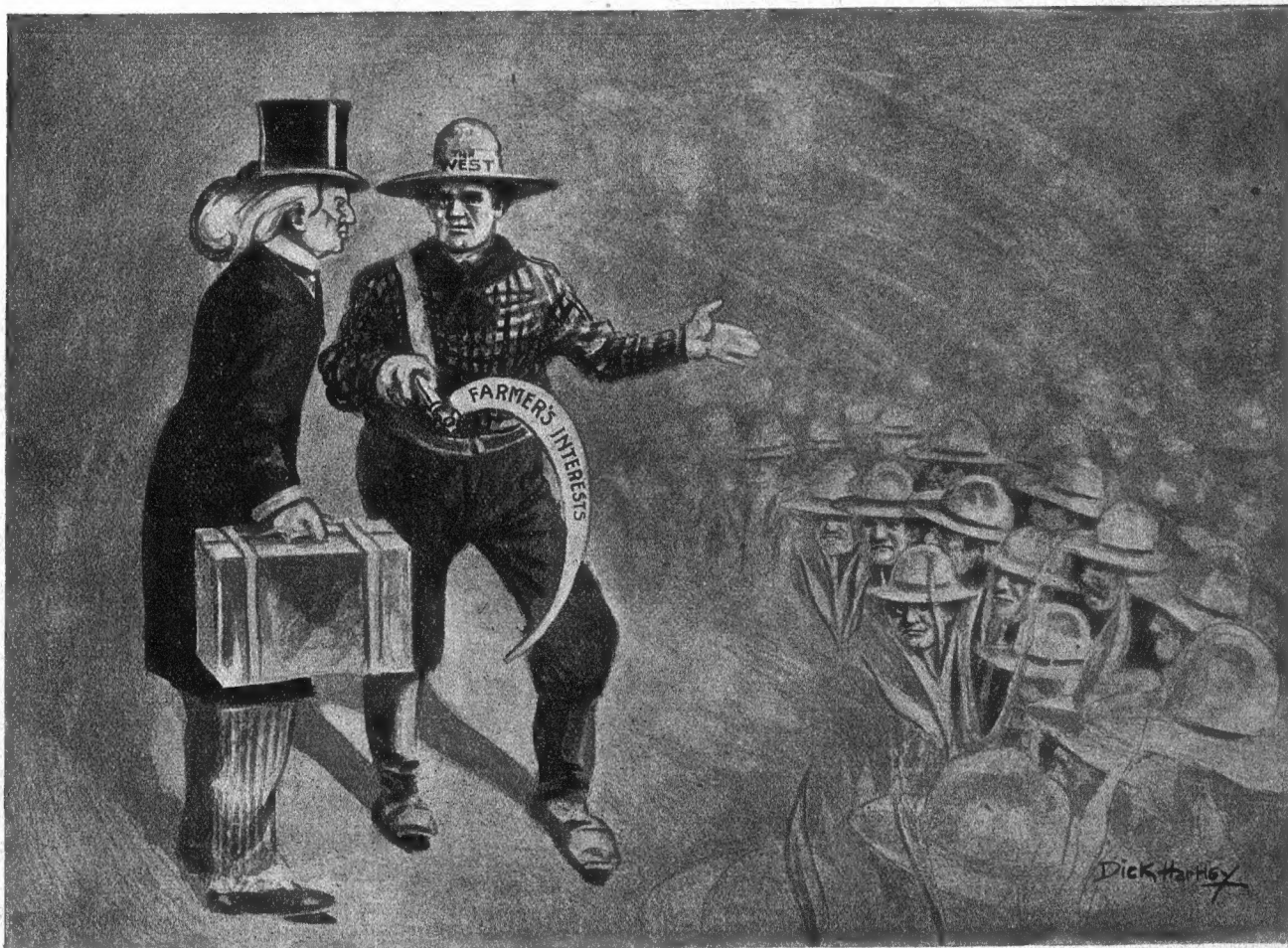
Ground rent, whether actual or potential, and by whatever other name it may happen to be called, is an income. It

may be a periodical income, as building lot ground rents usually are, or an income varying with production, like mining royalties. But it is an income as distinguished from a capital fund, and, like any other income, it may be capitalized into a gross sum or selling value.

The ground rent of a building lot, for instance, if the owner wishes to sell the lot, would be capitalized for purposes of sale at about what is known as a "twenty years' purchase." That is to say, the owner would demand for the lot and the purchaser would be willing to pay for it, about the equivalent of twenty years of its ground rent. This is a phenomenon of the sales market; but it has its reasons in the fact that under a prevailing interest rate of 5 per cent., selling price bears the relation to income of about 100 to 5, or "twenty years' purchase." If the interest rate were 10 per cent., the selling price would bear the relation to income of about 100 to 10 or "ten years' purchase", and if it were 3 per cent., the relation of about 100 to 3, or thirty-three years' purchase." That is, it will be observed, land values rise as interest falls, and fall as interest raises, other things being the same.

But into those proportions other factors often enter to disturb. If ground rents were increasing, or there was a prevailing expectation that they would increase, the capitalization would be higher than the proportions indicated above; if ground

Continued on page 23



Getting Ready for Harvest

The Political Reaper—"That's a splendid crop you have."
The West—"Yes, and this is the only machine that will gather it."

In The Year 2,000 A.D.

How the Famous Hudson Bay Railway was Completed under the name of the Laurier Railway and was opened by King Wilfrid

By A Gifted Prophet

THE City of Laurierville, known in history as The Pas, on the Saskatchewan River, has witnessed the gratitude of the Western people. Yesterday (July 5th, 2000 A.D.), there was celebrated at that city the inauguration of train service over The Laurier Railway. This railway, which is 480 miles long, has been completed in the incredibly short space of of one hundred years. Originally it was called the Hudson's Bay Railway but its name has changed with the times. It has been successively known as "The Broken Pledge Railway," "Bill and Dan's Gift Railway", and "The Eternal Railway." But as it neared completion the general opinion was that the name of the great statesman who began it should be perpetuated in the name of the railway. The government studied the records of a century ago and found that the success of the road was due to the untiring energy of a former Canadian prime minister, known by the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was owing to the great work done by this statesman that the new railway was christened "The Laurier Railway." This will keep the name of the old statesman green in the memory of Canadian children today.

Studying History

As nearly as can be learned from the records of history, the government of which Laurier was then the head set out to build the road to Hudson's Bay just 92 years' ago, in 1908. Sir Wilfrid at that time said it was to be built "immediately" and was determined that it would be completed one hundred years from that date. The task was a tremendous one, but Sir Wilfrid was one of those who even in that day believed in the future of his country.

The first two years he had ten able and intelligent men spying out the land and spent \$100,000 on the work. But the rate of progress was far too slow. Consequently he increased his workmen to twelve in 1910, and set about to put a bridge across the Saskatchewan at a place then known as The Pas. By rushing the work day and night the bridge was completed in 25 years. Photographs of the twelve men building the bridge were regularly shown to the people just before elections, every four years. The people were pleased that the work was being done so rapidly and Sir Wilfrid continued his efforts with untiring energy.

That Terrible River

Of course no work could be done north of the Saskatchewan until the bridge was completed. The ice in the river was never frozen more than ten feet thick and this would not bear the weight of teams. In summer the water was so wet that no steamer or ferry would dare attempt to cross it. Dirigible balloons were secured to freight material across the river. But Sir Wilfrid would not risk the lives of his workmen in these and they were abandoned. A regiment of trained hawks was secured to fly across with the material but they were too light for the work. Two able-bodied men were at last engaged to throw the material across the river and work went ahead. It is generally agreed that the river was the cause of holding back the work for at least 25 years. It was only the courage of Sir Wilfrid that continued the work.

But in the course of time and before the bridge was finally done, the venerable statesman was gathered to his fathers. There were good men and true who took up the work where he laid it down.

A Dangerous Country

By this time the ancient steam cars had given place to electric locomotives, so the old equipment was thrown into the junk heap and new equipment secured. As soon as the bridge was done more material was taken across the Saskatchewan River and the road was pushed northward. It was very dangerous work as the

country was infested by blood-thirsty Indians and every known species of wild animal. The first engineers to cross the river were seized by the Indians and roasted and eaten in full view of the City of Laurierville. An army of one mounted policeman was ordered to mobilize with full equipment of artillery and he soon chased the Red Skins to cover. New workmen were secured and the work went ahead. But the workmen were continually being seized and carried off by lions and tigers, so that the country became terrorized. In desperation a regiment of four boy scouts armed with air rifles, was ordered north to patrol the railway line. This soon brought about an era of safety.

Fashions Changing

By the time the railway had reached half way to the Bay, fashion had again changed and the one-rail system of electric roads was in vogue. This necessitated the rebuilding of the road. Nevertheless, the work was pushed ahead with old time vigor.

The next change in style came about twenty years ago, when the combined electrical and aerial line came into force. The new train on the single cable runs at 200 miles per hour in perfect safety and comfort.

Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier been present yesterday when the last wire was tied (they formerly used to drive a spike), he would have been amazed. But a life-sized painting of himself was in evidence. It was interesting to note the style of dress in those olden days. The old statesman's simple garb contrasted strangely with the elaborate costumes of those present. The ceremony of putting the road into operation was performed by King Wilfrid, a great-grand-nephew of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid would have been astounded to know that Canada had become the centre of the British Empire and that a descendant of his own was upon the throne.

In his opening remarks King Wilfrid said: "My loyal serfs do well to gather here upon such an occasion. Nearly one hundred years ago your ancestors bowed their knee to my great-grand-uncle, the venerable statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The great Laurier Railway has been completed. I now give it to my subjects as a mark of my appreciation of their loyalty." As he said this, King Wilfrid pulled the string that turned on the power and the train shot northward with the speed of the whirlwind. The vast throng of people with one accord kow-towed to His Majesty, and sent up a loud cheer for Wilfrid, their king, and Sir Wilfrid, the statesman of old.

No Criticism Allowed

King Wilfrid spoke again. "I learn from history that ninety years ago in 1910, some of your ancestors criticised the originator of this road because the road was not completed in fifty years. To me it is a source of wonder that his subjects would dare to criticise his actions. The famous old statesman did all that was good for his people. Were such criticisms levelled at myself I should feel in duty bound to punish the offenders. All my subjects should learn that it is their duty to obey their rulers blindly and without question. Sir Wilfrid was ruler in those days and his subjects showed great audacity in their dissatisfaction."

When the king had completed his oration and a number of his leading subjects had humbled themselves before him again, he boarded the royal air yacht, "Meteor," and sailed away toward his castle at Winnipeg.

Mackenzie-Mann Claim

It is rumored that a young man by the name of Mackenzie-Mann is about to lay a claim to The Laurier Railway. He is said to base his claim upon an agreement between his two great-grandfathers and Sir Wilfrid, made ninety years ago.

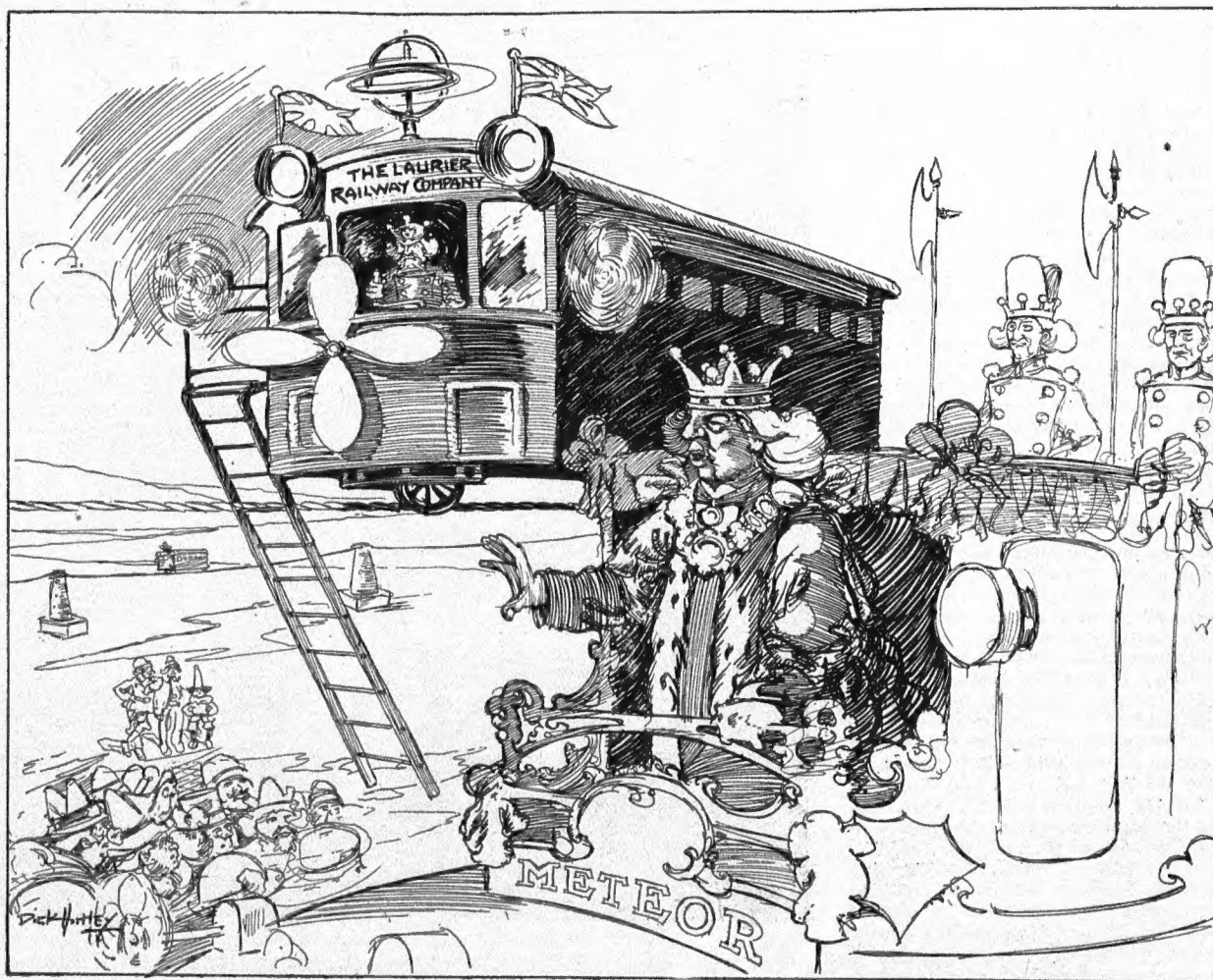
This claim has been put forth many times during the last century but the government has always refused to recognize it. Just what the agreement was has never been brought to light; but two famous old gentleman, named Mackenzie and Mann, are said at one time to have owned practically everything in Canada except this railway and were mad because they couldn't get it also.

Subscription lists are now being circulated to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the old statesman and railway builder, at Laurierville. Such a tribute to Sir Wilfrid is considered fitting in view of the remarkable speed with which he built the railway.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

W. M. Ingram, superintendent of school lands, has returned to Winnipeg after conducting 12 sales of school lands in the past six weeks. Two of these sales were held in Alberta and ten in Saskatchewan. The total sales amounted to \$5,644,290.01, having sold 390,169.26 acres at an average of \$14.46 per acre. The highest average price was obtained at Saskatoon, which was \$17.72 per acre, and the lowest was at Esterhazy, where an average of \$10.72 per acre was realized.

Ninety per cent. of the lands which were offered was purchased by the farmers, and the average price of the total sales was very high. These lands that were offered were in well-settled districts and the farmers could outbid the speculators in every case. Bidding was very brisk at most of the sales, and the farmers seemed to realize that these lands were worth the money. All the lands that were sold were offered in quarter sections, and this gave the man with little means an opportunity to buy as well as the rich. Most of the farmers only required a quarter or two at the most, and therefore if they had been offered in larger parcels they would have been unable to purchase the lands.



King Wilfrid opening the Laurier Railway in the year 2,000 A.D.

A Rise in Rubber

"What ails you to-night, Robert? You seem elated about something."

Robert Harwood did not answer at once; somehow the steady eyes of his wife, Mary, subdued him.

"What ails you, I asked?" she repeated. "Oh, nothing."

"But there is something. You can't keep still. Your face is red, and your eyes shine as if you were intoxicated."

"Well, I am intoxicated, intoxicated with success. I have, during the past few days, become richer by a thousand pounds."

"Richer by a thousand pounds. How, pray?"

Harwood pushed the tea things from him, turned his chair, and faced his wife. He hesitated a little, and thus began.

"You know that legacy of two hundred and odd pounds my uncle left me?"

She nodded and waited for him to continue.

"I did not send it to the bank as we agreed. I took it to a share-broker. He speculated in rubber and the shares he bought a week or two ago are now worth nearly thirteen hundred pounds; and I've sold out. Here's the money, and he drew from his breast pocket a bundle of bank-notes. 'I've never fingered so much in my life. Look at them—fifty, fifty, fifty pounds. Each one will buy you holidays, new dresses, schooling for the children. Six of them will get you a new house—aye, a motor-car if you want. Here, take them; they are yours,' and he tossed the notes into her lap."

"Aren't you glad?" he asked. "You've no need now to scrape and pinch and patch and mend. There are more riches there than a score of years of pettifogging saving would attain."

"What are you looking at?" he demanded, as he saw his wife scrutinise the notes. "You've no cause to examine them in that fashion. They're as good as gold."

"I was looking," she said quietly, "to see if there was blood on them."

"Blood on them!" he repeated in astonishment.

"Yes, I have read of the horrible deeds done to the poor creatures who collect rubber, of maimed and broken limbs, of people done to death, of misery the like of which was never beheld since the world began. Red rubber, rubber that drips with blood, out of your old uncle's legacy. Instead of helping to finance corn mills and boot works and dairies, you chose to put it into the foulest business on the earth."

"Moreover," she went on, "how do you make Stock Exchange ethics square with your avowed principles of collectivism. They are at the opposite poles. A pack of ravening wolves scramble and fight, knowing no law except the law of the jungle. They juggle and higgie with the means of life; useless creatures, all of them, performing no function, that is of service to mankind. How often have you railed against the class that got wealth without working, who, by rigging the market, or possessing themselves of capital and land, exacted a toll from their fellows before they would permit them to live? And now you've joined them, soiling your clean record. No more will you be able to boast that every penny we owned had been earned by honorable labor."

"Come, come, don't preach in that manner. If I hadn't plunged, someone else would," he replied. "I did it for your sake more than for my own. I am stronger than you. I can stand the strain and the worry. You are breaking down under it; I can see it every day."

She knew what he said was true. She was a comparatively young woman, on the under-side of forty, but a childhood and a youth of hard labor in the mill.

the bearing and rearing of children upon a stationary wage of less than 30s. a week, had brought many strands of grey into her hair, and an anxious look into her eyes.

"You think I did wrong?" he inquired.

"Yes, I think you did wrong. We could have continued to fight the good fight without this," she said, as she handed him back the notes. "Better a clean heart and a tired body, than ease and riches with conventional business morality. 'He only is a believer who lives by his belief.' You will find this wealth a clog on your endeavors. You cannot speak now with the same clearness. You have bartered your principles, and even though you have gained a thousand pounds, the bargain is a poor one."

Harwood picked up the notes, and, taking his cap, said: "I will go for a walk, and think over your words."

But he was conscious that they contained the truth.

Canadian Farmers

The Facts About Preference

On January 15th, the "Toronto Globe" (the organ of the Canadian Government) published the following letter that had been sent to Mr. Lloyd-George from Mr. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, Ont., President of the Dominion Grange (the agriculturists' organization).

"It is brought to my notice that in your campaign your opponents are using the statement that the Colonies are demanding preferential treatment for their foodstuffs in the British markets. As head of the Dominion Grange, an organization of farmers covering Ontario, and in affiliation with farmers' organizations in other provinces, I am in a position to speak with authority for the farming class of Canada, and I would desire most emphatically to contradict the above statement as far as the farmers of Canada are concerned. We are not troubling ourselves as to preferential treatment in the British market, which we realize would work harm to the consuming masses in Britain, and would ultimately injure us by injuring our market. On the other hand, our organizations have taken a stand favoring the admission of British goods free of duty into Canada, both as an act of patriotism toward England and as affording us some relief from the oppressions of combines and trusts which have grown up in the shelter of our protective tariff among our manufacturers. The cry for preferential treatment in Britain, so far as Canada is concerned originated with our protectionist manufacturers, who desire the triumph of protection in England to strengthen their position here, but the preference in England they would be willing to give British manufacturers would be a sham—a duty lower than that given to other countries, but still high enough to give control of Canadian Markets to Canadian manufacturers, as they have frequently affirmed by resolutions in their Associations. The farmers of Canada are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the combines which have grown up under our tariff, and no greater evil could befall them than the triumph of protectionism in England, as it could not help but strengthen the hands of the protectionist element here. Hoping that this statement may help to clear a misrepresentation of the attitude of Canadian farmers on this question, I remain, Yours respectfully, (Signed) E. C. Drury."

For a long time, writes Mr. A. W. Pratt, of the McMaster University, Toronto, the farmer has been the politicians dupe in Canada. He is wiser now; he has been under the harrow long enough to know it is about time to wriggle out. He was fooled by the "infant industries" cry raised by Macdonald, who declared in 1876 that "the farmers voluntarily taxed themselves to grant large sums of money to encourage manufacturing industries." They did; but they have learned something since then. When the Canadian Tariff Commission of 1896 sat the farmers did not appear, and the antagonists were the manufacturers and the importers, with the manufacturers on top. But in 1905-6 when the Tariff Commission held its sittings from Vancouver to St. Johns New Brunswick, the farmers missed no opportunity of appearing

to protest against a high tariff and against the system of bounties to all and sundry industrial undertakings. It was in short a duel between the Manufacturers' Association and the various Farmers' Clubs, such as the Dominion Grange, the Ontario Farmers' Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers. Advocates of a tariff invariably argue that a tariff spells national unity. In Canada, as elsewhere, it means farmers against manufacturers; Ontario Twine manufacturers against Manitoba grain growers; New Brunswick calling for protection against Quebec; Canadian manufacturers flying the Union Jack on their factories as a compliment to the Tariff Commission, and then hastening before it to protest against any preference to British manufacturers.—Free Trader, England

♦ ♦ ♦

COMBINES IN CANADA

From The Free Trader, England

So largely do the advantages of cheap land in Canada fill our minds that we are prone to forget the havoc Protection has played in that great country. The agriculturists of the West are up in arms against the rapacity of the manufacturers of the East. But the Eastern Provinces have their own heavy burden to bear. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, before his party became Protectionist, "It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals." For no sooner had the government been converted to Protection in 1897, than the various interests throughout Canada began to combine for the purpose of putting up prices to the consumers. One after another the smaller manufacturers were forced either to close or to sell out to the larger men. The figures taken from the Canadian Government returns by Mr. J. J. Harpell (whose article on Canada and Tariff Reform was referred to in our last issue) are astounding. According to the 1890 census there were 75,694 manufacturing establishments of all kinds in that country employing 369,595 men. In ten years the number of businesses dropped to 14,650. It is almost unbelievable but it is sadly true. In 1905 a special census was taken. It revealed a further drop to 12,796 establishments employing 20,000 fewer hands than fifteen years earlier. Protection may have swollen the profits of certain people; it certainly has not increased employment. And since 1905 the damaging decline has gone on with greater ruthlessness than ever.

In the Eastern provinces, once thriving villages are half empty; factories are dilapidated; machinery lies rusting. The farmers have suffered with the rest. They are compelled to sell their cattle on the hoof to the great slaughtering houses; their grain goes straight from the thrasher to the elevators. The little country mills are shut up. The younger members of the community are leaving the countryside. Farm sales are advertised everywhere. Mortgages increased in one year by three hundred thousand dollars; small savings fell off by nearly three million dollars. The people are restless and move from place to place seeking better luck.

That is what Protection has done and is still doing in Canada. Out West whither emigrants from Great Britain are going they have to pay more for their bread than we pay here in our Free Trade country though it is all made from the wheat grown on the Canadian farms. Canada provides one of the most alarming lessons the world has ever known of the evils of protection—the policy that makes greedy men grab at greater profits to the destruction of the comfort, of the hope, of the prosperity of their fellows.

♦ ♦ ♦

GRAIN MEN ARRAIGNED

An Albany, N.Y., dispatch of June 28 said: "A. Durant, president, and Gibson Oliver, treasurer, of the firm of Durant & Elmore, grain merchants; Henry C. Palmer, formerly freight agent of the Delaware & Hudson Company, and William R. Conley, grain inspector for the Albany Board of Trade, were arraigned before County Judge Addington yesterday on indictments charging them with grand larceny as the result of alleged irregularities growing out of the failure of Durant & Elmore. All have been admitted to bail."

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How to Swim

TO those who have dawdled along summer after summer, trying to acquire the art, and able at best to do no more than make two or three spasmodic strokes together, learning to swim in one lesson seems too good to be true. It reads too much like advertisements. But there are actually plenty of people who have learned to swim in one lesson. There is a standard way of teaching that never fails, but it has the drawback of being applicable only to little boys, whom it scares out of a year's growth. We will say the little boy is paddling and splashing at the shallow end of the swimming bath. He crawls around on his hands and kicks up his heels in the water, and with a boy's fine dramatic instinct almost fancies that he is really swimming. He rarely tries the other folly—keeping his feet on the bottom and making strokes with his arms—first, because that is a girl's trick, and second, because he is afraid to go out where the water is up to his breast. It might jump up and drown him before he knew it. Water is very treacherous. So he splashes around, thinking he is learning, whereas he isn't. If he keeps on at that he will not learn in a thousand years.

Everybody is squealing and gibbering at a great rate. If he can hear himself think, a boy knows he is not having a good time. Two big, squawky-voiced fellows are having a particularly good time picking on the little ones. Pretty soon they get after this one. They chase him along the slippery walk outside the railing, and finally catch him. He screams lustily, but in the general hubbub nobody pays any attention. "Here you go, Georgie!" the big fellows bawl. Each takes a leg and an arm, and they swing the boy. "One—two—three, and away you go!" He flies out into the air, and comes down where the water is about a mile deep with a crash that shatters the universe. Down, down, down (you must always say "down, down, down," in writing about going under water. One "down" isn't enough; the people don't get their money's worth), down, down, down, he goes about a foot, or maybe two feet, and comes up, bubbling and gasping and screeching and gargling and clawing madly.

The two big, hulking fellows have dived after him, and come up alongside, snorting the water out of their nostrils. They have followed so as to be on hand in case—but I think it is in bad taste to say anything in a swimming article about the possibility of accident. Besides, only the other day a boy that had been under water for twenty-five minutes was resuscitated. It is really very hard to drown a person, especially a boy. There is no "going down for the third time" with him. The thirty-third sinking is no more fatal than the first. This lad's tormentors swim near him, and though they are his tormentors in his insane fear he is ready to clutch hold of them. With a heartless laugh they elude him, and he finally gives up beating the water into a lather in the hope of being taken back to the shore by them. He starts towards the steps, which at the least calculation are as far away as the planet Mars. He swallows nearly half the water in the swimming pool on the way, but he dares not give up, and the first thing he knows he bumps his knee on the bottom. Saved! Saved! The two big fellows come up laughing, and tell him he's all right. But he takes their congratulations in

very bad part. I think at that moment he could see their hearts cut out and laugh at the sight, which is a naughty and revengeful spirit. He really ought to be grateful to them, for now he can swim, and his fear of the water is clean gone forever.

A large part of the population of this country has been discovered to be female. Evidently such a method of instruction is entirely out of the question for girls and women. Also, big, strong young fellows and men who lose their tempers easily when teased are not proper subjects. It is embarrassing to tell people that you got your black eye teaching somebody to swim.

Every summer the newspapers and magazines print most interesting illustrated articles, which when you read them, and do not merely look at the pictures, show you exactly what to do when swimming. In them the swimmer has three or four pairs of arms fastened together at the finger tips by dotted curved lines. This is to show the way each arm moves. I believe they even teach public school children in their playgrounds and gymnasiums how to do the strokes, all making the motions at the same time.

The plan of buckling a strap around one's chest, by which the swimming instructor supports you, is even a hindrance, for it fixes the idea in your mind that unless you keep busy you will go to the bottom, which is wrong, absolutely wrong. As soon as the strap is gone you get nervous and excited, and begin to struggle and to drag yourself under, and if you are out where it is over your head somebody has to dive in and rescue you, which is about the hardest job anyone ever undertook. I know of nothing more terrible than to have a badly scared person grab hold of one in deep water.

There is no need for so much fuss about learning to swim. It is no trick at all. Once you have learned the water will bear you up you cannot help swimming for every movement you make in the water is swimming. Every unweighted human being who drowns, drowns himself out of pure fear.

How can you acquire this confidence? Not by going through the motions on the dry land; not by a strap around the chest, or corks or inflated rigamajigs. Being tossed in where the water is "over your head and hands" we have agreed to bar. How shall we go at it gently and reasonably? I'll tell you. Begin in still water. Wade out until your shoulders are covered. There's no use puddling and paltering with any less. Squat a little and get yourself wet all over. Now your "pinch" is over. Get your breath, and let's talk awhile. Don't imagine you are drowning when the water gets into your ears. It is not so terrible as it sounds. Even a little slops into your nose, it is silly to make a fuss. It won't hurt you. It takes a lot of water to drown a person, and you will soon learn to eject what gets into the nose without having to stop swimming. Wade out just a little further until it is up to your chin. If you find it hard to keep your toes on the bottom, it is occasion for confidence, not alarm. It shows that you are just the least bit lighter than the water, or will be as soon as you get part of your head submerged. Lift your chest, and keep it expanded, breathing with the abdominal muscles as if you were singing. Stretch your arms out to form the letter T. Hollow in your back and stiffen your spinal column as if you were a person of some importance. Lean your head back until only a little patch around your nose and shut mouth is out of the water. Lie back. There! You are floating. If now you gently paddle with your hands you are swimming. Keep your backbone stiff. Which way do you want to go? Inshore, of course. Paddle your hands so as to send yourself that way. Yes, you may kick with your feet, but gently, gently. Powerful strokes might start you rolling, and scare you. Instinct and practice will teach you how to keep your balance. Try this lying down in the water and swimming on your back again and again as long as you are not chilly. When you begin to feel cold the lesson is over. But you have learned to swim.

It will probably take you some time to learn all the strokes and to do them correctly. This is not because they are

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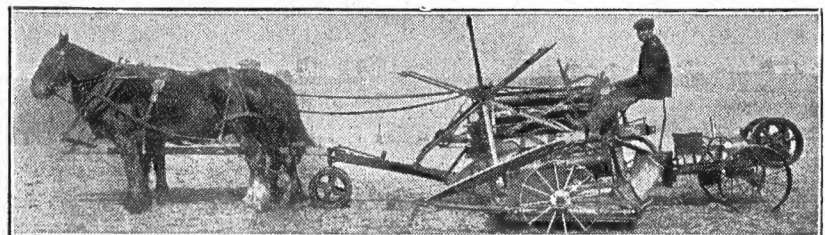
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so hard to learn, but because you do not go at it in the right way. Never mind. A friend of mine who swims three or four miles at a time without stopping was lamenting to me the other day that he did not have a good leg stroke. He told me how he thought he ought to do—kick out until both legs are like the letter V, shut them together like the blades of a pair of scissors (which gives a strong drive ahead), then draw them up sideways like a frog, and kick out again. I said,

"Yes, that's the right way;" but neither of us does so unless he gives thought to it. We get along about as well making our legs go as if climbing upstairs. What's the odds? We swim.

And so you can if you begin by floating and swimming on your back. Any time you wish you can turn and swim on your side and breast. Once you have learned that the water will bear you up you cannot help swimming.—Woman's Home Companion.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MR. KERR'S REPLY.

Editor, GUIDE:—Although your paper has refused to print my letters heretofore, yet I set out the facts of my case in answer to the most cutting and insinuating letter of Mr. J. G. Moffatt in your issue of June 29th.

Mr. Moffatt says he "heard" that I had stated that I would expose the Grain Company. Mr. Moffatt is on the same 'phone exchange as I am, and if he was very particular about getting his information at first-hand, he could have found for certain, in a few seconds, whether I stated the matter or not.

Not only does such a statement of hearsay weaken any person's argument but it weakens a reader's confidence in the parties responsible for the appearance of such articles. I have no intention whatever of doing what Mr. Moffatt says he heard. I have told my opinion as to the company's action; if I had anything further to divulge I would not spend time telling what I would do in the future. I would speak my mind and be done with it.

Now, as regards Moffatt's statement that I said that the Company was negotiating with an American firm,—I said to him over the 'phone and in the presence of a witness that, "I heard" that remark made when I was in Winnipeg. The reason I 'phoned Moffatt was to find out what he knew and thought of it. He did not believe it, and there the matter dropped. I know no more of that matter now than I did then. I have not heard any more talk of the "American Firm," by anyone, so that Mr. Moffatt himself is responsible for making prominent and public, a statement which will do the company no good, and the truth of which Mr. Moffatt could have got at by writing to either Mr. T. A. Cramer or Mr. John Kennedy.

I can say this much regarding the G. G. G. Co.'s intentions: The idea of their trying to obtain a Dominion Charter is a most commendable one. This feature of their policy commends itself to every farmer in the country. The idea, however, of the Company's move in respect to "selling out," seems to have met with disapproval among the farmers generally. As to the real intention of the Company in this respect, I was at sea,—in fact, I am so still, and like Mr. Moffatt, I would like the idea explained for the sake of those who seem to doubt the sincerity of the Company's officials along this line.

I think you will agree with me, that your publishing such clearly weak statements as those in Moffatt's letter, gives me a claim to your space for correction.

FRED. W. KERR

Souris, Man.

[Note—The question of "Selling out" the company is only a legal transfer of the interests of the company from a provincial to a federal charter. The interests of each individual shareholder will be maintained as at present and it will merely be a transfer on paper and will in no way effect the company except to give it wider powers.—Ed.]

DIVIDE CO-OPERATIVELY.

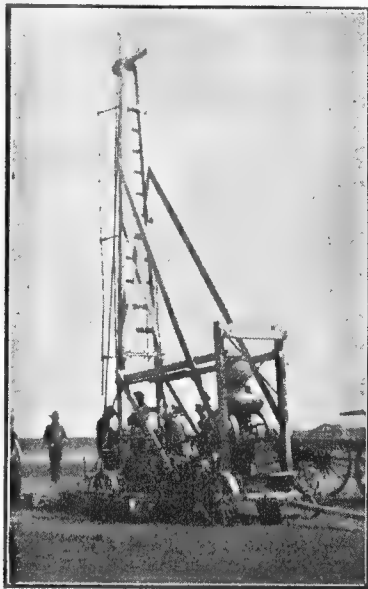
Editor, GUIDE:—I have read with great interest the letters by Jas. H. Fry, which appeared in your issues of April 6 and June 29, dealing with the division of profits in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I have also read with great interest and admiration the article by A. E. Partridge in the issue of June 13, dealing with the same subject. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will, through the columns of your paper, give

my views on this, a most important question.

First, I will state that I am a small farmer and that I have two shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Now, Mr. Editor, I have read and re-read the articles on both sides of this question and I am compelled to say that I must agree with Mr. Partridge.

Our company was organized for the benefit of the farmer. Our company is composed of farmers. And to-day our company is in business through the patronage of farmers. And our company was and is solely for the benefit of farmers. This company was not organized to provide a place where farmers could invest their cash for the purpose of deriving a big dividend, although from Mr. Fry's argument it would seem that in some cases the object is big dividends. Large dividends are to-day the curse of Canada. Dividends are to-day the curse against which the farmers are fighting. Then, sir, why have that principle in this the farmer's company which was organized for the purpose of preventing others from making large dividends on the handling of the farmers' grain?

If such men as Mr. Fry wish to invest their cash to reap a dividend let them put it into a few good cows or an improved flock of fowl or some good swine



1, Davidson's Well digging Outfit at work on Farm of Wm. Moore, Beresford, Man.

or in anything that will actually produce wealth and not into a company for the purpose of earning or rather appropriating large profits from the production of others.

The dividends which farmers, shareholders, should look for from this company are not large profits in a cash return for the money invested in the company, but rather the better prices received for grain shipped to the company. And, Mr. Editor, has not every farmer who shipped to this company received this benefit? I might add here that it is not only the farmer who has shares in this company, nor yet the farmer alone who shipped to this company who has been benefitted by this company. Every farmer in the West has received a benefit because the elevators have been paying high to get grain in order to prevent it going to this company. Last winter certain elevators paid above track price for street grain to prevent it going to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. All have been benefitted.

Mr. Fry stated in his letter of April 6, that co-operation might be all right in its place, but not in the division of profits. What are we to understand by this? Why co-operation has no greater object than the proper adjustment of profits according to patronage. Are we to understand that Mr. Fry takes the stand that co-operation is all right to talk in order to get the farmer into this company and to persuade farmers to ship to this company, but that once there is money made in the business that co-operation, which gave birth to this company, co-operation which supports this company to-day, must give way to a principle of organized capital against which our farmers have been fighting all through the past and against which it is our duty to fight to-day? "Breathes there a man (farmer) with soul so dead," to the interests of his class?

This company was started to provide a better and cheaper way for the farmers to place their grain on the market, and, Mr. Editor, the dividing of the profits co-operatively is simply one means of handling the farmers' grain for less money. We who ship to the company pay them a certain commission for disposing of our grain, and after the year's business is closed, when the profits are divided co-operatively we who have shipped to this company simply get back a part of the commission which we paid for the handling of our grain. In fact, our company has handled our grain for less than has been agreed on and the surplus is returned to us. Could anything be more fair? If this plan of dividing profits co-operatively is not readapted then it is up to us to lower the commission rates so that the grain shipped to this company will be handled at a rate which will not leave a big dividend to be divided on the capitalistic plan.

One thing which must not be forgotten, a thing of great importance in the same consideration of this question,—is the fact that many shareholders in this company, while they produce grain do not ship to this company. These men too, are often large and prosperous farmers. They are men, too, who have an influence to a lesser or greater extent in their communities. They are men whom one would think would be sure to ship to their own company and yet they are not. Why? Because the elevator man knows that if he captures a few from his enemies ranks; if he can buy a few over, the fact that they deal with him will influence others who are not posted to deal with him, and from them he will rob to counterbalance the bribe given to the other man in order to prevent him shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and in order that he may have his influence to bring patronage to his elevator. How is it worked? The elevator man has cut rates for him, has extended the time of free storage, has promised to handle his grain for no commission, has in fact, departed so far from his old way of doing business that the farmer, for the possible chance of saving a cent a bushel on his grain, has taken his patronage from his own company and placed it with his enemy. He has been bought for a cent a bushel, and that by his greatest oppressor. Yet he will clamor for an equal share of the profits of this company with the man who shoveled all his grain into the car for the purpose of shipping to this company that it might be better able to fight the enemy. And that enemy, the one who has succeeded in buying the large producer at one cent per bushel on his grain.

Now, Mr. Editor, this vile evil does not stop here. That elevator man will point to this farmer as one who belongs to the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and say, "he has not much faith in them; he knows they are in for profits as well as the rest; he would rather deal with a firm here than chance it with them." Yes, so it goes. I have had all those arguments and many more put up to me by the elevator men who succeeded in buying a few of our farmers at half a cent a bushel. Their arguments had no weight with me. I have been in this country too long to trust to-day the men who have robbed us for years. But there are many who do listen to their insincere arguments for the farmer. There are many men who do accept their vile half cent bribe. Yes, there are men in our company who are not true enough to the interests of the farmers to stay with their own company and help it to fight our battles, but rather, for a filthy bribe

patronize the system that has robbed them of hundreds of dollars, and is ever ready to rob again. These farmers are using their influence to assist the combine. They allow the combine to use their names for the destruction, if possible, of the farmers' company, by persuading the farmers who are not posted, that they handled "all his grain" because "he has no use for his company now; he won't trust them; he used to ship to them, but now he gives all his grain to me." Such rot! Such corruption! That is the way it is worked.

And that farmer, who sold his patronage, shareholder in our company, will smile as he thinks how he got above the market for his grain, how he got free storage for 60 or 90 days, while he knows they will rob some other one of his fellow farmers to make up for the bribe given him and then his smile broadens into a grin as he thinks: "And I'll get a big dividend on my share in the Grain Growers' Grain Company just the same. My few thousand bushels would not have swelled my dividend much." Then he chuckles to himself when he thinks it was good for him that the combine made our company abandon the co-operative plan of dividing profits for a time and in his degradation he hopes that plan which he once called a "blessing" will never return to "curse" (?) him.

Now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to the farmers, shareholders in this company, to not allow the spirit of capitalistic investment get possession of this company. Fellow farmers, stand firm for co-operation in this and all other things, where co-operation is possible, and soon every intelligent farmer in the West will be a shareholder in "our" company and help it to expand its field of usefulness.

Before closing I would like to draw attention to a statement of Mr. Fry's in his letter of June 29. He says, "I have a personal interest in the success of the farmers' company and Mr. Partridge cannot sit on me." True, Mr. Fry's "personal" interest may be as great, perhaps greater than that of Mr. Partridge. The difference is here. Mr. Fry's is "personal" interest, Mr. Partridge's is the "farmers'" interest. Which is the most worthy?

Again, Mr. Partridge is not trying to "sit" on any one; he is able to stand. He is "standing" fighting, as he alone can fight, as he has always fought for the benefit of all farmers and not for "personal" interests.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in anticipation for the space granted for the publication of this letter in your ever improving "best of all Canadian papers."

I remain yours for the betterment of conditions for the farmer through the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

REUBEN R. TEGART.

Rouleau, Sask.

MR. TREGILLUS REPLIES

Editor, GUIDE:—In your last issue of THE GUIDE, is a letter from Mr. E. W. Frost, Claresholm, suggesting that, because I have been in company with certain members of parliament, "at different meetings," presumably in the interests of the United Farmers' Association, my resignation as vice-president of that association be requested.

I wish Mr. Frost had been more explicit and had pointed out what he means by "a strong political favor," and how I am prejudicing our cause in the eyes of the legislature and the Alberta electorate.

I understand the position we farmers represent. The majority of the electorate and the legislature should derive their just powers from the consent of the electorate, so that if the farmers are satisfied, I fail to see what Mr. Frost's grievance is.

My speeches have been reported in different papers, and it would have been easy for Mr. Frost to have pointed out wherein I am heterodox and unconstitutional. At the largely attended meetings I have addressed throughout the province, I have had no complaint from any person. Last March, at the request of Mr. Frost, I addressed a meeting at Claresholm. The provincial secretary, Mr. Fream, also addressed the meeting, at the close of which Mr. Frost expressed himself pleased with what was said, and why he has changed his opinions since (seeing that my principles are precisely

what they were then) I would like him to say? Mr. Frost makes a dogmatic assertion without giving proof, does not even state the grounds for his complaint, simply suggests my resignation, without any opportunity of vindicating my position. Such conduct is arbitrary; no man should be condemned unheard. Mr. Frost was at the convention when I was elected vice-president, and although I value the position very highly, he knows I did not seek it, he also knows that I believe in the "Recall" and if he can show me that I am retarding the progress of the U. F. A., or in any way injuring its cause, I shall need no invitation to resign, but will do so at once. I only desire to occupy this position so long as the association wishes me to do so.

I would like to say what has actually occurred and then your readers can judge whether Mr. Frost has any justification in making his statements.

On May 18th I attended a meeting at Cowley in response to an invitation from that Union; I pointed out that the Dominion parliament had just completed its session, and while it had voted millions for railways, power plants, canals, etc., it had only voted a few thousands for agriculture. I also pointed out how the Co-operative Bills had been killed by the organized efforts of the manufacturers, who sent a deputation, 500 strong, to Ottawa; and I said we must watch that our representatives, both Dominion and Provincial, be kept up to their duties or replaced. It was not until after the next speaker (Mr. Swift) had spoken, that I knew Mr. John Herron, M. P., was present, and then only by hearing the chairman call on him to speak. I did not know him by sight, never having met him. Mr. Herron certainly did not give us the impression that we had spared him, for he said, we had been very faithful in pointing out his duties, and admitted that the farmers themselves were to blame for his shortcomings, having neglected to show him what they wanted, and plainly stated that if the farmers would lay their requirements before him, he would do his very best to attend to them, and that he as a farmer, desired to further the interests of agriculture regardless of party politics. He stated, too, that he represented all the constituents to the best of his ability; where is the "political flavor" here?

At the meeting held the following Saturday at Pincher Creek, Mr. Herron was present, but by the invitation of the union, and although he spoke at the meeting, he made absolutely no reference to party politics.

Two weeks after the above meeting we were at High River, where Mr. Hoadley, M. P., was in the audience and requested by the chairman to speak. He said he did not come with the intention of speaking, and it was only after frequent calls from the audience that he did so. He spoke briefly on Co-operation and Direct Legislation, and their importance to the farmer, but no reference in the faintest degree was made to party politics, and I had no knowledge of his presence until I saw him there.

At Barons, last week, Mr. C. A. Magrath, M. P., was present by special request of the Union, and I understand Mr. Frost was also invited. I regret he was not present for then he would have been in a position to remark on what was said. Up to this time I had never seen Mr. Magrath and did not know he would be at the meeting.

I cannot understand what Mr. Frost means to infer by saying that I "in company with certain members of parliament" have given a "strong political flavor" to these meetings.

At all meetings I make a point of saying that "party politics" are tabooed and that anything I say with regard to existing conditions is to be taken generally, and in no single instance has any "political flavor" been introduced by me or any speaker, or any political advantage taken by, or given to, any M. P. In no case has any exception been taken by any member of the audience to anything said or done at the meetings, and I challenge Mr. Frost, or any other person, to disprove this statement.

If I am not trespassing too freely on your space, Mr. Editor, I would like to say what my position with the U.F.A. is, and the principles I adhere to. I was a Liberal when we had such men as Gladstone for examples and would like to continue a Liberal, but I cannot recognize Liberalism as I find it in Canada. I am, however, not a politician, I have no

aspirations in that direction, and have refused to be nominated for a candidate on different occasions. I have no further sympathy with "party politics" and will in future only support those candidates who will pledge themselves to the following:—Direct Legislation, the Initiative, Referendum and the right of Recall. The establishment of a system of public elevators, wherever required in the province,—to deliver the farmers from the present system of exploitation which is being so generally carried on by the privately owned elevators, these elevators to be operated by an absolutely independent commission who will be responsible to the legislature, the removal of the curse of protection, and the administration of the affairs of this province in the interest of the people instead of for the "party" and political advantage.

I think every farmer who wishes to see this great country secure the prosperity to which it is entitled will agree with me, and it was because Mr. Clarke, the late Conservative candidate for Vermillion, included the above in his manifesto, that I, at my own expense, unsolicited by any one, voluntarily and willingly assisted him in his campaign by addressing meetings, etc. Unless we farmers fight shoulder to shoulder for these reforms and leave "party politics" to take care of itself we shall very soon be ourselves stripped of everything we possess, save possibly a collar band around our necks, and this will be used to lead us with. When we have passed this marvellous period of expansion and prosperity, the result of the influx of men with capital, which appreciates land values, and when the virgin soils have ceased to give their remarkable yields, we shall arrive at normal conditions, and then we shall be absolutely unable to carry the yoke that the present government allows to be placed on our necks in the shape of Protection. We must prepare for this and be ready when it comes, and our only way, as far as I can see, is by organization and co-operation. We have admittedly the greatest province in the Dominion, and as far as natural resources are concerned we cannot be beaten, but are we demonstrating to the world that our natural resources are equally great if we submit to the present condition of things. Are we to allow outside interests to separate us from each other for their own purpose? Mr. Frost cannot serve two masters, in other words, he cannot serve the farmers' best interests while his own interests are identified with privately owned elevators, as they now are, and I cannot help thinking that the trouble with Mr. Frost lies right here. I am exceedingly sorry that Mr. Frost has thought he had occasion to disapprove of my attitude, and if he will make himself more definite, or ask any question through your columns, I shall be pleased to answer as fully as possible. In fact I shall be glad if he will do so.

I regret I have encroached on your generosity, but I am anxious that your readers should have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

W. J. TREGILLUS

Calgary, Alta.

FARMERS' CANDIDATES

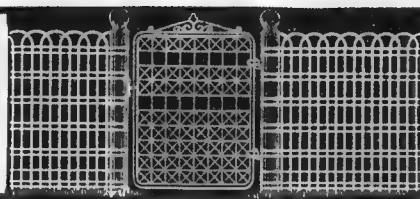
Editor GUIDE:—It is very refreshing to read in your June 8th issue, Mr. W. J. Glass' account of how the farmers of Macleod got together and chose one of their members to contest their riding in the forthcoming election. If the farmers throughout the three Prairie Provinces would do likewise it would not be long before they would come into their estate. Of course, in selecting farmer candidates, it is necessary to select those with stamina and backbone.

An attempt was made here to send a farmer to the legislature. A Mr. Cruise, a mild mannered, soft voiced representative farmer appeared before a Liberal convention some time ago and captured the prize away from a Mr. Campbell, the sitting member, who, when he recognized the will of the convention, very magnanimously moved to make the nomination unanimous, which motion prevailed, and Cruise bade fair to be elected.

The announcement was well received by all the farmers, when, like a thunder-clap from a clear sky, Campbell turned turtle by announcing that he would resign his seat for the unexpired term,

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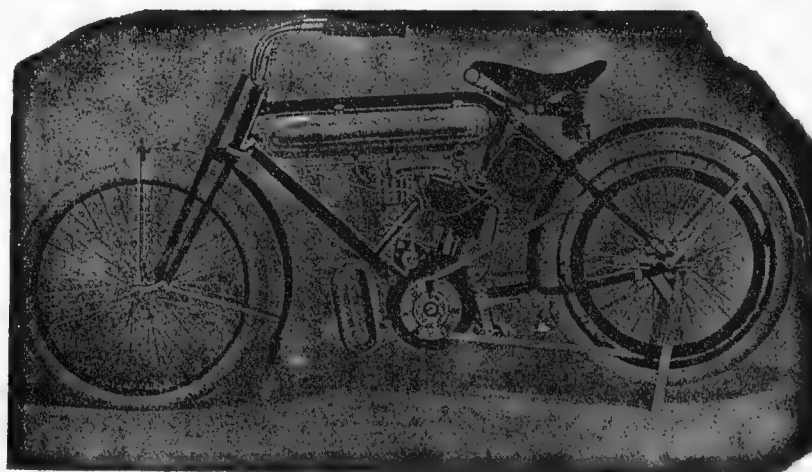
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which meant that Cruise would have to stand in a bye-election and caused an erroneous impression that he would meet defeat. The grand "poo-bah" of the Manitoba Liberal party, a Mr. Norris, was at once summoned, to the end that Cruise resigned, and at once prepared for a trip to the Pacific Coast. Campbell kept the seat with its emoluments of \$2,000 per year and Norris soon disappeared. About the time our present "responsible government" was located in an automobile in France, it was rumored that this riding was to have another Liberal convention, which happened, and Mr. Cruise was instantly nominated and instantly declined, to the end that after a good deal of backgammon Mr. Campbell still holds the ribbons. Thus the farmers and their cause were defeated; but let it be understood that they can send an M. P. P. as soon as they can find one with courage to make the fight.

H. M. THOMPSON.

RE LAND TAXATION

Editor GUIDE:—Vacant lots and ground space are in abundance everywhere all around the big cities, and half used acres and big tracts of land are still more abundant. All this is owned by rich people, corporations and alien landlords who own more than their fair share of the lands and lots. The price of every one of these lots, lands or acres is held high for selling purposes, thus making it hard for a poor man to get a home or a farm, and these same lots, lands and acres are placed ridiculously low on the tax books for taxing purposes. Right here can be applied the remedy for the whole case, and this is to mark on the tax books the actual selling price of every lot, acre, or piece of land, leaving off the improvements, and then gradually raise the taxes and these marked selling values until no man will invest another dollar for speculation in lots or land. All the present owners of lots and ground which is being fully used can well afford to pay the tax on the ground only, and keep on using their ground for all time to come, but no man will then keep on holding more than his fair share of land. The higher the tax on land values the more anxious the owners will be to get rid of their vacant or half used lots and lands, and the more anxious they are to sell the lower will become the selling price, and easier it will be for a man to get a home or a farm (for land has this peculiar feature, the more it is taxed the more plentiful it becomes, and easier to get, while industrial products become scarcer the more they are taxed, thereby hangs the whole tale). The more home earners and independent small farmers there are, the more useful and progressive in all things will be the citizenship which constitutes the state. It requires nothing else than a little change in our taxing system.

Now, then, let all men that love to hear the truth with pleasure enlist in the service of spreading the gospel of humanity to man, and not continue to

let the countless thousands mourn because the system in vogue cheats them out of their natural rights. Why should the higher purposes of a civilization be delayed longer when a slight change in the method of taxation will start it onward and upward on the highway to happiness to all. It is stated on good authority, that children reared in our one-roomed tenement houses are on the average of twelve pounds less in weight and five inches less in stature, than those growing up in four-roomed houses. But there is ample room for foxes, pheasants and Lords in England. Men, you should be thankful that you are living in a time that affords you the opportunity to make a change through the ballot box. Get in line and use your sovereign right, God given right, for you know "He helps them that helps themselves." Let His spirit manifest itself through you. The time was when it required bloodshed to bring about better conditions for mankind. Think of the green graves of your sires, and do this much in remembrance of their valor, cast your vote on the side of mercy and the oppressed.

Do not allow yourselves to be goaded like dumb, driven cattle, and vote to sustain and perpetuate evils that will place a heavier yoke upon your children than they are able to bear, while the few specially favored members live in magnificent palaces and are clad in fine raiment and gorge themselves with extravagant dinners, while millions are living on twelve cents a day in the large cities and fourteen per cent. are buried as paupers. Oh, civilization, where is thy victory? Oh, hell, where is thy sting?

JOS. SCHICKL.

LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

Editor GUIDE:—I am a member of the Rosewood G. G. A., and am very much pleased with the spirit of co-operation. We are adding to our membership every meeting. Since I have been reading your paper I realize more clearly the highness of my calling as a farmer. Co-operation seems to me like a light shining through the darkness.

Light in the darkness, farmer,
For we see it in Denmark, yonder.
Do not stand in the light of a nation,
But let it shine through co-operation.

G. SWANTON.

Rosewood, Man.

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS

Editor GUIDE:—In discussing the division of profits of the G. G. Co., there is considerable which ought to have quite a bearing. Our company is pledged to the government to abide by Grain Exchange rules. Amongst these the notorious commission rule up to less than a year ago, was one. For the present year no doubt the profits could be distributed co-operatively, but any resolution on the matter could only refer to this year, with safety to the dignity and respect of our directors, and might, and undoubtedly would, be used by those opposed to us to our detriment.

While in favor of the original intention as to division of profits, under present conditions I would adhere to the methods now in vogue. This is expediency, and not principle, I know. But I believe it is the shortest way to our ultimate goal, and is keeping faith with the government who came to our assistance and compelled the Grain Exchange to re-instate the company.

J. H. FARTHING.

WANTS FREE TRADE

Editor GUIDE:—Enclosed you will find free trade coupon filled in as instructed which you may forward to the secretary of the Free Trade League. I wish to say that I heartily endorse the sentiments set forth in THE GUIDE in defense of the rights of the public at large, instead of a few favored manufacturers who literally take or rather make their wealth, not from the actual value of the manufactured article, but from the over charge which the tariff allows.

I trust that THE GUIDE may ever continue to show, in a practical, thorough-going way, to its readers through the country, their rights and privileges, and how to demand and enforce them.

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THE FARMER IN THE MAKING

CHAPTER II.

If the object of the embryo farmer's pilgrimage west was to admire the beauties of Canada, he would fain linger by the way; dally by the roadside; pause and stay—almost, in the quiet, dreamy citadel of old Quebec.

Gibraltar with its stern magnificence, wonderful location with the Bay of Rosia at its feet; the blue Mediterranean, bounded by the distant Moroccan coast; the southern shores of Sunny Spain glistening with Moorish minarets, that rise taperingly from nestling villages and the adjacent town of Algeciras is a vista for the Gods. Sydney harbour, one of the world's wonders, with its 23 miles of coves and inlets graced with tropical foliage and dotted with islets, has its peculiar beauties. Naples! "See Naples and die," exclaimed the poet. Viewed from the top of Mount St. Elmo the Bay of Naples is one of the star outlooks of the universe. A deep, wonderful expanse with Vesuvius belching forth steam in the background, and on the left Naples, an artist's dream of reds, browns, yellows and burnished gold domed cathedrals. In the world's panorama the Orient with its Indian palaces, mosques, idols and fakirs, and the picturesque worshippers of Bhudda and Brahma, always looms weird and mystical, but ever beautiful.

The Nile Valley, just as it was in the days of Christ, is a magnet that draws the tourist from the four points of the compass. Yet again the South Sea Islands, whose dark-skinned maidens bask near coral reefs and volcanoes rear heavenward from the feathery palms, with their charms lure us from the crowded marts of commerce.

There is much that is beautiful in almost every nook and cranny of this hoary old globe, and when you have seen it all, you linger and stay—almost, in old Quebec.

Farming a la Mode

Occasionally when a dapper young clerk climbs off the stool of a London counting house, and instant proceeds to give us points on latter day farming, a look of anguish crosses across our sunny face. Likewise our classic profile furrows when the Cockney gentleman produces a volume of English history for the settlement of all arguments and insists on measuring our worth with a Britannic yard stick, but even at that there are worse travelling companions than the assertive Briton. When I encounter him on the deck of the liner on the road to anywhere, a pleased feeling cavorts through my meagre anatomy. I like to bask in the strange shape of his shadow and to gaze on the atmosphere that he stains with Anglo-Saxon phraseology. And so when I boarded the car bound for the West I was pleased enough to find, that for the most part, my fellow trekkers were of the little Isle.

An arrangement that is appreciated by incoming settlers is the parcelling out to a great extent, of the various types of nationalities whilst journeying by rail and boat. Assorted humanity is all well enough in its place, but personally I like to see the Dhoulakor trucked in a special car. I prefer, whenever possible, to mingle with those of my kind. It is picturesque enough to see an acrobat balancing beans on a bowie, or causing the disappearance of Irish stew per medium of his digits. And in kind the Asiatic with his chopsticks ought to have a table, likewise a car all to his own sweet (?) self.

Tariff on Eaters

The company on board of that train were certainly not worrying over their future prospects. "Arry didn't, just then, care a hang whether the outlook was fair or stormy. 'Arriet's expression likewise was not one of dull care, no, she was just happy. Everybody seemed possessed of a lunch of Broddingnagian proportions, and ate like Goliaths. The obese saveloy raced oblivionwards, with the mystic Bologna; Stilton sandwiches soon were not, and bread and jam ceased to exist. My! How those Islanders eat. For certain reasons I am opposed to high tariff-ists, but if I get into the eating house profession there is going to be high tariff when I've got the corraling of a bunch of big, fat, husky British boarders.

Music Galore.

"God Save the King" struggled for the palm with "E dunno where 'e are," "My old Dutch" was all there, and "Mrs. 'Enery 'awkins" was howled in a way that would have drove Melba to the bug-house and Caruso woodwards. But they were happy. "Lor lummy Charlie." "Wot abart it!" "Na then, 'Liza, chuck it.

This aint' no 'amstead," "Oh, why did I leave mu little back room in Bloomsbury," piped someone. Later they will say, "Kinder warm, ain't it? And having been properly Canadianized—you will opine thusly—"Yep," "Certainly is," "You bet!" "Sure is," "I guess," or "Going some."

Toronto is Scotch.

Toronto has the reputation of being the most English of Canadian cities, and as far as the east is concerned it is the Mecca of the British settler. Could never understand why Toronto has the reputation of being English, to me it was always Scotch. Can't ever remember meeting any-body who was not of Scotch descent. If you pause in the street and yell "Mac!" Toronto instantly stops. On festive occasions the air is bedimmed with sporrans and fiddlebells or falchions and tartans, and if you want to be good to your best girl you present her with a bouquet of thistles and heather. "Toronto the good." "The city of churches." "The cathedral city," are cognomens that the saintly city labors under; just how far she deserves the appellations is a matter of conjecture.

Artist Appreciated.

Many settlers secure employment in Toronto, and the officials at the immigration hall attached to the Union station have a busy time. Almost any person, male or female, can obtain employment on a farm if they so desire. Work is obtained for you and the applicant is presented with a free pass. In spite of the fact that I was not an applicant I received every courtesy from the officials who, at some inconvenience explained the working of the system. Learning that I was an artist they requested me to sketch them, and my first job in Canada

consisted of four libellous caricatures of a quartette of otherwise good working officials.

That evening on the Union Station there was a re-union of fellow travellers, most were going west, but the others were scattered all over the country. As an illustration of how big Canada is and how small we are—Out of the eleven hundred people who wayfared west in the Kensington four year ago, I have only since met two.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS

A Regina wire of July 8 said: Crop conditions in Saskatchewan remain practically unchanged from a week ago, and any change is in the direction of improvement following heavy local showers in many of the northern districts, where rain was greatly needed. In the Regina district conditions remain good. Wheat now shows growth of from 22 to 33 inches, and in many places is already heading out. Prospects generally are for an early harvest, with a fair average yield. The same may be said for a greater portion of the southern part of the province, south of the Qu'Appelle valley, from the Manitoba boundary to west of Moose Jaw.

Reports from further west in the Swift Current districts are conflicting, but the general impression is that the crops there will be much below the average, with a total failure in some of the more newly opened up districts. In the north conditions are uneven, depending largely upon the farming methods followed. Where a proper system of summer fallowing has been followed the small rainfall will not prevent the harvesting of a fair crop, if conditions continue favorable from now on. Where summer fallowing has not been followed, crops give very little promise of a remunerative yield. The crops on the C. N. R. Prince Albert line north of the Qu'Appelle valley, are below the average.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION PLANS.

An Ottawa dispatch of July 8 says: Members of the national commission on technical education at a meeting held to-day completed the task of outlining their itinerary for eastern Canada, and decided on the length of time which will be devoted to the west and United States cities.

The search for information which it is hoped to prosecute with useful results to Canada's industrial life will commence at Halifax on Saturday, July 17. Four days will be spent at the Nova Scotia capital, and until August every day will be occupied in visiting the industrial centres of the Maritime Provinces.

The commission will then jump to Toronto, in order to be there for the industrial exhibition September 1 to 9, subsequent to which the tour of Quebec and Ontario will be undertaken.

The commission will go west about November 20, and it is expected that a tour of Canada will be completed early in January. The next four weeks will be spent visiting United States cities including San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Pittsburg. About the third week in August next year the commission will sail for Great Britain, and the continental report will be drawn up in time for presentation to the 1912 session of Parliament.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES

In the last issue of THE GUIDE a charge made by R. A. Bonnar against the Manitoba Government, was published. These charges have been denied by members of the government who state that they are absolutely untrue. Further than this, Hon. R. Rogers on July 8 gave out the following statement:

"Less than five days ago Mr. Bonnar came to me and offered himself body, soul and breeches with a pledge to support the government of which I am a member provided I would, in some form or other, save him from the ignominious defeat which he admitted awaits him on July 11 in Assiniboia."

Mr. Bonnar denied the truth of this statement, and says that on the contrary, Mr. Rogers tried to induce him (Bonnar) not to tour the province. Mr. Bonnar says that Mr. Rogers offered if he would not tour the province that he (Rogers) would either pull Aime Benard off or would help Mr. Bonnar defeat him. This Mr. Bonnar refused to do and made his tour of Manitoba.

MR. SIFTON REPLIES

Hon. Clifford Sifton, who has been absent from Ottawa, has just replied to our letter to the Western M. P.'s as follows:

"Your letter of the 28th May just received by me. Below I give you my reply to the questions which your letter suggests:

1st. **Reduction of the Tariff.**—In my judgment it is very doubtful if any substantial reduction can be made in the tariff at the present time with any advantage to the public. My belief is that the tariff on the whole is fairly satisfactory, and an agitation for a further reduction is not likely to bring about beneficial results.

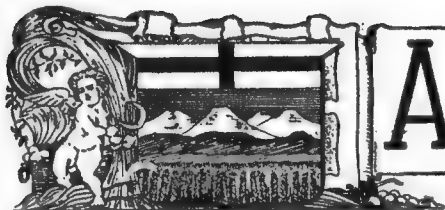
2nd.—I think the terminal elevators at the lake front should all be leased by the Federal government and operated under commission as a public utility.

3rd.—I think the Hudson's Bay Railway should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

4th.—The question of chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service is, without doubt, of great importance. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to give an opinion as to the method in which this problem should be dealt with. I may say, however, that I see very serious difficulties in the way of having the matter dealt with directly by the Federal government. Possibly an arrangement for subsidizing a company of a semi-public character would be more effective.

(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.)

Ottawa, July 6, 1910.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

FAVOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The regular monthly meeting of Alix Union was held in Todd's Hall on June 25th. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from the provincial secretary was read, asking for the support of the local union to several important questions. It was moved by W. R. Brown and seconded by J. E. Merrifield: "That the Dominion government be pressed to take over the ownership of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and that the council be asked to arrange for a deputation to wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and press the importance of the question upon him during his tour through the province." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Col. Marryat, seconded by W. R. Brown: "That this union is strongly of the opinion that the internal elevators of Alberta should be owned and operated by the provincial government, and that the executive of the U. F. A. be asked to frame a plan for submission to the government on the lines now practically threshed out in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. An amendment was moved by J. E. Merrifield, seconded by F. Pinnell, that the provincial government be asked to run a line of internal elevators independent of existing elevators throughout Alberta. A vote was taken, which resulted in favor of the motion. Several pork packing agreements were signed and the meeting then adjourned.

COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME

The members of the U. F. A. in the district east of Edmonton have great pleasure in announcing that the annual joint picnic of the Clover Bar, East Clover Bar and Agricola Unions will be held at the Hortonburg Picnic Grounds on Wednesday, July 20th. There will be sports, ball games, music and speeches by public men. The program will commence at one o'clock and lunch will be served at four. Everything will be free and everybody is welcome.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec.
East Clover Bar.

WILL THE ANSWER COME?

At the last meeting of Tofield Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party are going to tour Western Canada this summer, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Tofield Union of the U. F. A., do ask the executive of the association to appoint as many representatives as possible to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his trip and bring to the notice of the great statesman the following demands which have been asked by the Grain Growers of Western Canada, viz., collective ownership of the terminal elevators of the Dominion; the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government; the abolition of tariff on all agricultural implements, that is to say, that Canadian statesmen shall accept the offer of reciprocity made by the United States on all farm machinery; a government chilled meat industry for Western Canada.

We ask all local unions of the U. F. A. to endorse this resolution so that by the time Sir Wilfrid returns in the fall he will have fully made up his mind that the Grain Growers are justified in their demands for government ownership of a number of the public utilities.

JAMES FLETCHER, Sec.
Kingman.

SECURE LEGAL ADVICE

Being unavoidably absent from the last meeting of Cowley Union, Mr. W. E. Tustian kindly took the office of secretary pro tem. Several references by local unions and individuals having been made in THE GUIDE to Mr. Lighthart's case, and all apparently in favor of further investigation, with a view to making a test case of it, this union being of the opinion that Mr. Lighthart has not been dealt with fairly, and that not only Mr. Lighthart, but many others have suffered

loss without compensation, and still many more may do so in the future if concerted action is not immediately taken, passed the following resolution: "That this local union is of the opinion that the U. F. A. executive should secure legal advice on the Lighthart case, and if it is found that we have a case steps should at once be taken to make a test of it, the U. F. A., as a whole, undertaking the expense."

Discussion on the subject of terminal elevators and the recent convictions of certain elevator companies resulted in the unanimous passing of a resolution that the Dominion government take over the terminal elevators and operate them. A member then brought up the subject of grazing lands and leases. It was pointed out that "closed" leases had been granted and were still granted, that these leases, now that rapid development of the country was in progress in every part, was a detriment to settlers in their vicinity, retarded natural growth and generally kept back the district in which they were granted, therefore, the resolution was passed that we are opposed to the granting of "closed leases."

Some of the members spoke about the idea of presenting our views to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject of the tariff, and after some discussion it was decided

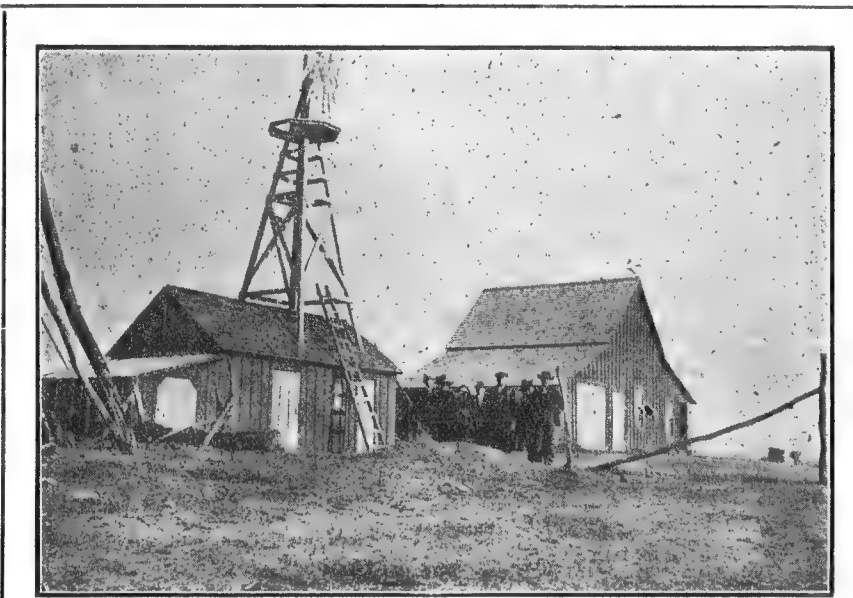
Manager of the Pincher Creek Telephone, should be invited to be in attendance.

The secretary was also instructed to procure forms from the proper department for signatures necessary for the formation of a pound district, these forms to be submitted at the next meeting. It was moved by E. Marcellus, seconded by G. Honeyman, and carried, "That this union strongly approves of the action which brought the terminal elevators to partial justice, and we most strongly condemn the action of the terminal elevators in making false and misleading statements in their weekly returns. Mr. Frank McFarland, one of our members, gave notice of the loss of three head of horses, two yearling fillies and one roan mare.

CHAS. HARVEY, Sec.
Fishburn.

REMEMBER DEPARTED FRIENDS

Melville Union is forging ahead and now has a fully paid up membership for 1910 of 28. At the last meeting several resolutions were adopted and arrangements were made whereby several of the unions in the district will club together and purchase a carload of binder twine, as we find we can make a far better deal that way. There is quite a lot of talk about starting a co-operative store in this vicinity, but



Farm buildings of Geo. Chord, near Pleasanton, Alta.

that the matter be left in the hands of the committee of the union to frame a resolution on the subject.

JOHN KEMMIS, Sec.
Cowley.

ARROWWOOD JOINS RANKS

The latest recruit to join the ranks of the U. F. A. is Arrowwood Union No. 173, where an active union, with a membership of ten, has been organized. The first officers elected are: President, Stanley Harrow; vice-president, O. P. McDonnell; secretary-treasurer, Walter H. Olliffe. The regular meeting date has not yet been decided, but now that the organization is complete we hope to hear often from this district.

READ THE CONSTITUTION

At the last meeting of Fishburn Union the following items of interest were discussed. The question of nominating a candidate for the legislature was brought up and the secretary instructed to get the ideas of the neighboring unions in time for the next meeting. In all probability the unions in this part will hold a district convention at which the question will be settled.

It was arranged that a general meeting of the farmers and others interested should be held for the purpose of discussing the telephone question and semi-weekly mail delivery, also that John Herron, M.P., Dr. Warnock, M.P.P., and G. Allen,

nothing has been done yet. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that, as the terminal elevators have been found guilty and fined for the mixing of grades, thereby depriving the producer of his first results, we, the members of Melville Local Union No. 50 U. F. A., do demand that the government assume control of said terminal elevators; also, be it resolved, that, since the Alberta government have consented to consider the petition of the farmers concerning the internal elevators and we recommend that the internal elevators be owned by the government and operated in accordance with the Manitoba elevator bill, except that an independent commission be appointed and only fifty per cent. of the farmers require to sign a petition."

We are also strongly opposed to the plan of the government setting aside certain sections of public land for grazing purposes. We have also had the misfortune to lose one of our most valued members lately and the members present expressed their sorrow by the following resolution:

To Mrs. Seth McFarren and family: "Whereas, it has pleased our Majesty, the Ruler of all things, God, to choose last from our midst our beloved neighbor, Seth McFarren. We are all mindful of our duties to him and them and trust him to attend the meeting of that last union in the other world where we all must attend at some future time. He has gone to help prepare a home for our

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:
JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Lrngston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

coming. As we learned to love and cherish him while among us so let us hope and trust his kind acts and words will ever be remembered by us all. Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the widow of the deceased, also a copy sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for publication."

JAMES MINER, Pres.
GEO. W. SAWYER, Sec.
Ferry Point.

TELEPHONES WANTED

We had a very successful meeting of Clarkville Union on Monday, June 27th, a good number of outsiders being present. It was resolved, by the members, that a petition be circulated and presented to the government, asking for a telephone line to be erected between St. Paul des Metis and Floating Stone via Clarkville, and a committee was appointed to circulate the petition. It was decided by an unanimous vote to hold a picnic at an early date and we expect a most enjoyable time. Three new members were enrolled, bringing our number up to 22.

SYDNEY JONES, Sec.
Clarkville.

CROPS LOOKING HEALTHY

The last meeting of Rawdenville Union was rather poorly attended, quite a number of our members being away at the Calgary Fair. The pork packing scheme was discussed and though there is hardly anyone around here who raises hogs now, still a lively interest was taken in the plant. A committee of seven members has been formed to solicit the country and endeavor to have contracts signed, and report at the next meeting. So far ten members are anxious to take THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and their subscriptions have been forwarded. The crops here seem healthy, but thin and uneven, still a large number of the farmers believe we will have a good fair crop, especially if we could only get a good rain.

R. MUIR RAE, Sec.
Rawdenville.

ROUNDING UP THE STRAGGLERS

We are keeping busy in the Okotoks district and have secured the services of Messrs. W. F. Stevens and W. J. Tregillus for three days at the end of month, when it is our intention to hold meetings away to the east and west, in an effort to round up the stragglers unable to get in to the regular meetings. Arrangements are also being made for a big picnic here on Saturday, July 30.

PERCY P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec.
Okotoks.

PICNIC TIME HERE

Great Bend Union had a well attended meeting recently and it was then decided to hold the third annual picnic at an early date on the grounds, one and one-half miles south-west of Content, and some valuable prizes will be given, the union deciding to give a bat and ball, also a football to the winning teams. Various working committees were appointed to arrange for the games, refreshments, etc., and everybody is cordially welcome.

C. J. NORTON, Sec.-treas.
Content.

WHAT ABOUT OUR RAILWAY?

On Wednesday, January 19th, 1910, a delegation from Lloydminster, Streamstown, Marwayne, Tring, Dewberry,

Greenlawn, Wellsdale, Coyote Valley and Landonville, proceeded to Edmonton to present to the provincial government a petition praying the government to guarantee bonds to the necessary amount for the construction of a branch of the Canadian Northern Railway from some point at or near Lloydminster in a north-westerly and westerly direction to some point on the proposed line from Vermilion to Whitford Lake.

The delegation consisted of about twenty representatives, and they held a meeting in one of the railway cars of the C. N. R. as they journeyed to Edmonton, and unanimously appointed John Campbell and T. A. Farrell to make arrangements with the premier to receive the delegation and to explain to the government the subject of the petition. The premier, with the ministers of public works and agriculture, and the attorney-general, received the delegates in his office at 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 20th. Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, introduced Mr. Campbell to the premier and after Mr. Campbell had introduced the other members of the deputation he expressed to the government the regret of the delegates that Mr. Bramley-Moore the member for Alexandra, who was to have represented the delegation, was unavoidably absent. He then read the petition, presented it to the premier and explained the views of the deputation, emphasizing the fact that the construction of a line from Vermilion to Whitford Lake would be liable to cut off from future railway facilities the northeastern part of the electoral district of Vermilion and the whole of the northern part of Alexandra that instead of the proposed line being connected with the main line at Vermilion, the said proposed line should commence at some point nearer the eastern boundary of the province.

The premier replied that the proposal of a line from Vermilion to Whitford Lake came from the Canadian Northern Railway company, that the government had agreed to guarantee the bonds of that proposed line and that if the railway company should present a request to guarantee the bonds of the same line from some point further east the government would be in a position to consider such request, and that it would be advisable for the people of the district affected to first approach the railway company on the subject.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the position taken by the people was that the railway company should project its lines where they were most required, consistent with a reasonable prospect of such lines becoming remunerative, and that it was the duty of the government to see that a reasonable request from the settlers be carried out by the railway company, and, further, that the government should convey this request to the company.

Mr. Farrell also spoke along the same lines. The premier, while repeating his advice that the delegates themselves approach the railway company, kindly promised to hand the petition to the company. Mr. Campbell then thanked the premier and the other ministers for the favorable and courteous consideration they had given to the delegates on presenting their petition. The delegates then withdrew.

The above is taken from newspaper reports following the meeting, and the delegates were hopeful that some good would result, but as time wore on and nothing was heard of the petition the secretary was instructed to write the C. N. R., which was done, giving all particulars. On April 18th a letter was received from the C. N. R., stating that they had no record of a petition and that they could not give any expression as to whether or not a branch could be built until they had the country looked over. Upon receipt of that letter the secretary again wrote the C. N. R., asking them to have enquiries made as to where the petition had gone to and further asking them to promise to have the country looked over to ascertain if a branch could be built. In answer to that letter the C. N. R. stated that in view of the amount of work the company now have on hand they were afraid they would not be in a position to undertake any construction this year on the suggested lines.

It was announced in the Edmonton papers that the petition was presented by Premier Rutherford to Mr. Mackenzie, of the C. N. R., at the time he called at the government building. This is a well settled district and a large number of signatures to the petition was obtained,

The need of a railway is, very great, the nearest being about twenty miles from the center of the district, which is a long haul for grain. We are presenting this matter to the executive with the request that they will push same as strongly as they can, and if no satisfaction can be obtained from the C. N. R., then that the G. T. P., the C. P. R. and the minister of railways, be approached on the subject.

CHAS. WM. HARRINGTON, Sec.

Tring.

BUSY STRATHCONA MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of Strathcona Union was held in the Baalim Block, on Saturday, June 25. The president called the meeting to order at 2.30 p.m., and the roll was called, all members present being recorded. The secretary read to the meeting the official monthly letter and the matters contained in same were then dealt with.

F. H. Herbert moved, seconded by Thomas Briggs: "That the general secretary be asked to have printed in THE GUIDE a copy of the co-operative bill that was before the last session of the Dominion house. Also a copy of the credit co-operative bill, and a copy of the retail merchants' bill, that was passed at the last session." It is hoped that the general secretary will have same published at the earliest possible date.

A letter from the secretary of the Edmonton Union was read, asking Union No. 1 to co-operate with that union in meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Edmonton in August next. Secretary Sheppard introduced a resolution in respect to this matter as follows: "Resolved, that we, the members of Union No. 1, Strathcona, approve of the steps taken by the Edmonton Union in appointing a strong delegation to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Edmonton in August, and accept the invitation of that union to join them as a joint delegation of the two unions, to lay before him the importance of the chilled meat export trade, and also the terminal elevator proposition so long advocated by the associations of the West, and such other matters that the association shall consider wise; also that we appoint a strong delegation, and suggest that other local unions send delegates to co-operate with us in this important matter." It was moved by D. S. Fulton, seconded by F. H. Herbert, and unanimously carried, "That Mr. Sheppard's resolution be accepted."

On motion of Messrs. Weir and Walker the president was requested to name the delegation and he named F. H. Herbert, M. Smeltzer and R. Sheppard as the committee to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the Edmonton Union. The resolution passed by the Tofield Union in respect to interior elevators was discussed, but on motion of Messrs. Housley and Herbert, was held over until next meeting.

The cattle question was then taken up and discussed, and the matter of setting aside certain sections of country for leasing by ranchers for a term of years. It is considered by this union that this matter should be dealt with very carefully. It has been noticed that this matter is being pushed by men who for years have been robbing the farmers, and we consider it more than likely that such lands would be snapped up by interested parties in the meat trade. Our stand will be, the land for the people, and all land must remain open for incoming settlers. This union hopes that other unions will give this matter very careful consideration. It was then moved by Ewen McDonald and seconded by R. Weir, "That Union No. 1 is strongly opposed to the setting aside of any lands for ranching purposes." This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ewen McDonald introduced to the union a proposition of co-operation, and stated that he could inform the members on good authority that the Scottish Co-operative Society wish to establish distributing centres in Western Canada and will be glad to come to an arrangement with the U. F. A., for the supply to its Western members co-operatively, and in buying from them the produce of the farm. The secretary was instructed to get all the information he can on the subject and lay same before the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet again the last Saturday in July.

RICE SHEPPARD, Sec.

Strathcona.

BIG ABATTOIR DEAL.

A Vancouver wire of July 8 said:—The announcement was made this morning that the British Columbia Market



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Company's abattoir at Eburne had been sold to the J. Y. Griffin Company, the British Columbia branch of the great Swift interests. This signalizes the first big step taken by the powerful Chicago house in an aggressive campaign for the control of the provincial wholesale and retail meat business in which the leaders at present are P. Burns & Co. Definite announcement of the sale was made today by Manager Welsh of the British Columbia Market Company, who, however declined to name the figure at which the extensive killing plant at Eburne changed hands. The deal will involve several hundreds of thousands of dollars and puts

under the names of the new owners one of the best equipped abattoirs on the entire Pacific coast.

FARMER KILLED

Thos A. Rocky, a well-known farmer residing three miles west of Holmfild, Man., was killed Friday, while on his way to Holmfild with a load of grain. It is supposed that on approaching a small culvert on the road his horses become unmanageable, ran away and threw him out. When found by one of his hired men he was dead, and the wagon box was on top of his body. Rocky was a pioneer of Manitoba. He was unmarried.

Co-operation in the United Kingdom

By Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, in his evidence before the House of Commons Committee, three years ago

At the end of 1905, there were 2,215,873 registered co-operators in the United Kingdom. If you multiply this figure by three and a half, which is a fair multiplier, as, though all the members are not heads of families the majority are, you get a total number of nearly eight millions, which is more than one sixth of the population of the United Kingdom.

The present turnover of the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom is over \$500,000,000, on which a year, they realize a ten per cent. profit of over \$50,000,000, and of which they devote to education nearly \$500,000 a year. These high figures are increasing from year to year. These figures are hardly appreciated by the people in England. The co-operative movement there is by far and away the biggest industrial enterprise. It started on the basis of associations such as you propose to make legal in this Bill.

The total sale in the forty-two years, 1862-1904, £1,432,776,536, over \$7,000,000,000.

The total profits in the forty-two years 1862-1904, £134,381,205, over \$670,000,000.

Benefit of Legislation

Now this vast organization which is destined to exercise a greater influence on the life of England year by year, is the practical result of the enjoyment of the people of England of the right which the Bill now before your parliament wishes to confer on the people of Canada. When this Bill becomes an Act the example of co-operation in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe will be of great assistance to Canada. You must not, however, expect to be able to avoid all mistakes, and you must not be discouraged by failures. Failures confronted with spirit become the steps to success. It is well to remember that the great and successful co-operative movement of England has been founded on failures.

Robert Owen is the father of co-operation and every one of the 700 societies which owed their birth to the enthusiasm which he created for the principle of co-operation have one after another disappeared. Various reasons have been assigned for their failure—incompetent managers, dishonest managers, the abandonment of the ready-money system; dependence on the rich for assistance instead of on self-support; but the real cause of the failure is to be found in the want of character and education among the people that Owen hoped to benefit. He wished to thrust improvement on them from the top, instead of allowing it to grow up from below. The failures of his societies was owing to the fact that the movement originated with him and not with the men themselves.

Needs Self Denial

The movement which grew out of the Rochdale store started in 1844, by the self denial of a few workmen, who resolved to do for themselves what Owen had tried 50 years before to do for them, on the other hand has shown astonishing results.

Distributive societies exist to-day in various parts of Great Britain, after paying all expenses and interests at the rate of 4 to 5 per cent., on invested capital, the profits are usually divided among the members in proportion to their purchases at the store. In a few societies when an enlightened view is taken of the relation between capital and labor, the employees are allowed to participate in the profits with the consumers at the store, £1 of wage counting for as much in the division as £1 of purchases.

The organization is essentially democratic, all members being equal. The store is essentially the business of the people themselves. It belongs to them and is managed by them. The object of its existence is to serve them and to promote their well being. The store committee becomes in those communities, where enlightened opinions prevail, a centre of

social effort, sort of civic church, the organized communion of the best men in each locality for the promotion of comfortable living and right and justice. The degree of the committee's influence necessarily depends on the education and ideals of the members of the society. Owen, recognizing that progress is largely a matter of education, appropriated a large portion of his profits to educational work. I have not the sum which the co-operative societies voted last year; they amounted to, I believe, a charge of about 3d. in the pound upon the profits distributed. The question is now being debated whether they should not tax themselves a little higher, through their societies for the promotion of the common good.

Tremendous Saving.

1.—\$50,000,000 saved annually by the co-operators of the United Kingdom, and this amount growing steadily year by year.

2.—Training in business habits of the committee men who are entrusted with the administration of the local societies, through which this saving is effected. In 1900 the number of committee men amounted to 20,000.

3.—Effect on character of the 8,000,000 population influenced by their association, with this huge organization and the responsibilities attaching to it.

4.—Security provided against trusts run in the interests of a few capitalists.

Security Against Trusts.

I would have you reflect on the security which the development of co-operative methods offers against the tyranny of trusts and combines, will not be used against the general well being of both producers and consumers. The co-operative movement provides a safeguard against this danger of a value proportionate to its strength. The Co-operative Consumers' Organization, which is in itself a trust in the interests of the consumers, is prevented by law from becoming a close co-operation with limited membership.

It therefore cannot be captured by a capitalist trust. Further, no man can own more than 200 shares. Every member has an equal vote. Its command of millions of capital enables it to make large purchases in every part of the world. This power and their possession of a market gives the great Co-operative Consumers' Organization a unique position.

Mr. Verville, in one of his questions, referred to his hope that co-operation might make it easier for workmen to build their own homes.

Better and Cheaper Homes.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features in the co-operation movement in England, at the present time, is the work which is being done by Co-partnership Tenant Societies in London and elsewhere. I would refer you to a prospectus of the Ealing Tenants, Limited, of which the chairman is Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P. for Birkenhead, and who has all his life been a strenuous and effective

worker in the cause for co-operation. His object has been to promote the co-operative ownership and administration of suitable building estates in the suburbs of London, by methods which, while avoiding the dangers which too frequently accompany the individual ownership of houses and speculative building devoid of public spirit, harmonize the interest of tenants and investor by an equitable use of the profit arising from the increase of values and the careful use of the property.

To acquire or to erect, substantially built houses, provided with good sanitary and other arrangements for the convenience of tenants.

To let the Societies houses at ordinary rents; to pay a moderate rate of interest on capital; and to divide the surplus profits, after providing for expenses, repairs, depreciation, etc., among the tenant members, in proportion to the rents paid by them.

Each tenant member's share of profits is credited to him in shares instead of paying cash.

The advantage to the tenant member is obvious; in that he is entitled out of the profits to receive a dividend on the rent paid by him during that period. The investing shareholder, it is admitted, does not receive an expressive return on his capital.

Helps the Capitalist

But the system also operates to the advantage of the capitalist.

A.—The greater the surplus profits the greater the security for the regular payment of interest on capital. Now, it is in the interest of the tenant members to make those profits as large as possible, e.g., by helping to find tenants for empty houses; by punctual payment of rent. Experience confirms this.

B.—The share capital of the tenant member affords a fund, upon which the society can, if necessary, draw in order to pay any arrears of rent. Loss by arrears of rent, is therefore practically impossible.

It is contended that while the system confers great benefit on the tenant shareholders, it is afforded by that very fact an exceptional security to the capitalist shareholders.

This system must not be confounded with the that of an ordinary building society, which has advantages of its own. In the latter the occupying member makes himself liable to the society for the purchase money. If he leaves the neighborhood the house may be a burden on his hands.

May Remain As Tenant.

A tenant member of this society may remain a tenant member only, however large his holding in the society. If he leaves the neighborhood, he can sell his shares probably more readily than a house, or perhaps continue to hold them and receive the interest regularly.

It is further claimed for this system that in principle it solves the question of the "unearned increment"; for all the gain under this head does not go to the share-

holder as such, or to the individual tenants in the improving locality, but by swelling the surplus profits, it necessarily benefits all the tenant members of the society, as tenant members, in the shape of increased dividends on their rentals.

That in these societies a workman can obtain practically all the economic advantages that would arise from the ownership of his own house, will be gathered from the following:

Capital for the Company is obtained at a rate below which the individual could possibly borrow to buy his own house; he would almost certainly pay interest higher by half per cent. to one per cent. After interest on capital has been paid, and the usual fixed charges have been met, any surplus profit is placed to the credit of the tenant shareholders as shares in the society, in proportion to the rents they have paid, until the value of the house is acquired in shares, after which the profit may be withdrawn in cash. It seems clear that if the preliminary expenses such as legal and survey fees, and the interest on the capital to be paid out of the revenue from the rent, are less under this system, and if the shareholder pays as rent what under the other system would go as repayment in instalments, then the margin or surplus which can go towards building up the capital fund must be greater. By taking as his security, scrip for shares in an association of tenant owners, instead of a deed of a particular site and house, the tenant averages the risk of removal with his co-partners in the tenancy of the estate. The value of his accumulated savings is therefore kept up, and can be transferred, if desired, without the waste that accompanies the transfer of a deed. The results of a workman's thrift are in this way made mobile, as well as his labor; and this is important if he is to get the maximum economic result from his knowledge and industry.

Further, tenants having a substantial share in the capital of the society administering the property, are interested not only in securing good results whilst they are tenants, but also after they cease to be tenants, in keeping up the permanent value of their capital.

The tenant of a house belonging to an association of tenant owners such as I have described enjoys advantages which individual house owners do not; for instance:

On the Ealing estate a small institute has been built; there is a library, a choral society, cricket and other clubs, and a discussion class, and debates are organized by the tenant shareholders, and lectures are arranged from time to time.

This society, after meeting all fixed charges and paying five per cent. on shares and four per cent. on loans stock, realized a fair profit on the working of the last year, but it has been decided to carry this to the reserve fund for the present. The society has purchased an adjoining estate, which will enable a much larger number of houses to be erected, bringing the total up to about three hundred.

The Tenant's Position.

The tenant's position in such a society is as follows:—

1.—He gets a house at a rental, that, if accommodation and other things are compared, is not higher, and is probably less than he would have to pay elsewhere.

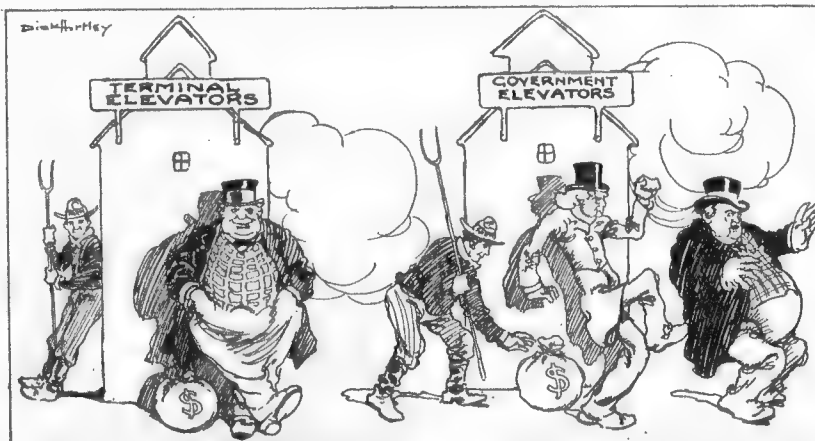
2.—He can invest in the society, of which he is a tenant, any savings he finds it possible to make out of his earnings, at five per cent.

3.—Should values go up, the tenant gets the benefit either by way of a dividend on his rent or by paying a rental that is below the market value.

4.—He secures practically all surplus profit after the fixed charges have been met.

5.—The tenants, as a whole, can relieve

Continued on page 32



As it is and as it ought to be.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 2nd M.; six miles from market; 140 acres in crop; good buildings and water; price \$5,000; terms on application.—Apply to Ewald Geck or Jas. H. Herron, Canora, Sask. 45-6

BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING.—FOR SALE, 320 acres in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4 1/4 miles from town and station; 40 acres cultivated, 40 acres meadow, balance semi-scrub and poplar; 1/4 fenced; Big Woody river touches corner; always an abundance of good water, fish and fuel; lumber granary, 15 x 20 x 12; rich black loam; near school and town; good graded roads; good district, "where the winter wheat grows"; a first-class creamery in operation; price \$15,000 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance easy to good man; no principal till Nov., 1912; also an unimproved 1/4 at \$12.50 per acre; \$500 cash, balance easy.—Thos. L. Swift, c/o. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary, Alta. 46-6

FARM FOR SALE.—HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the thriving town of Paynton, Saskatchewan, close to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway; 80 acres stubble, 100 acres fenced, good soil, slightly rolling; there is also some good pasture and an abundance of good water; this is a Snap, and one that is not picked up every day but the owner is obliged to sell on account of leaving the district; price \$5,000; terms \$1,500 cash, balance to suit the purchaser; remember, this farm is only one and a half miles from a good town.—For full particulars write G. M. Ross, Maidstone, Sask. 47-6

FOR SALE—480 ACRES. 200 ACRES BROKEN, clay loam, clay subsoil, abundance good water, buildings fair. 70 acres summerfallow. Plenty wood. Good for mixed farming. \$2,000 down; balance to suit at 7%. Address Box 16, Birtle, Man. 50-6

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR SANDRINGHAM School, No. 722. Must have professional certificate. Duties to commence August 1st. Apply stating salary and qualifications to German Alguire, Dauphin P.O., Man. 50-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR KENVILLE, S. 1404, with second class certificate. Normal training preferred. Salary \$600 per annum. Apply to George Dickerson, Sec.-treas., Kenville, Man. 50-2

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognised as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JAQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O. Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Bred Plymouth Rocks.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask.

HORSES FOR SALE

HORSES FOR SALE—3 THREE-YEAR-OLDS, and two, nine-year-olds. Apply J. W. Cunningham, Manor, Sask. 50-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. l.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 48-6

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask. 46-15

SCHOOL FOR NURSES

YOUNG LADIES TO ENTER TRAINING School for Nurses. Apply Matron, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask. 48-6



Team Work.

A man stopping at a country hotel complained to the landlady the next morning that he had fleas in his room. "Fleas?" repeated the landlady indignantly. "I haven't a single flea in my house." "No," said the man, "I believe that—I'll wager they're all married, with large families."

The Pale Poet and the President.

A pale poet who wrote pale poetry was taken to the White House one day and presented to President Roosevelt by a friend. The friend and the President had occasion to go downstairs, followed by the pale poet, who lagged a few steps behind.

"I don't like that man's poetry," said the President. "It is anemic."

When the President left, the poet turned to his friend and said: "Did I understand the President to refer to my poetry as anemic?"

"Anemic?" said the friend. "Oh, no!" And then, working his wits overtime, he added: "You m'sunderstood. He said it was academic."

Woman's Ingenuity.

A detective was testifying in a case of a woman shoplifter whom he had arrested in her bedroom.

"And, Your Honor," he said, "when I told her the charge she turned her back to me and swallowd a purse, six suits of silk underwear, a silver candlestick, a chafing-dish and—"

"Hold on; hold on!" the magistrate said.

"Excuse me. What I mean to say, Your Honor," explained the detective, "is that she swallowed the pawn-tickets."

It Was New to the Bishop.

At an unusually large dinner-party, where the guest of honor was an English Bishop, the butler, an elderly man, was obliged to bring in from a friend's house an inexperienced lad to help him in the dining-room. The awkward helper annoyed the butler beyond endurance with questions as to his duties.

He continued interminably until the butler, worn out and nervous, said ironically:

"All you will need to do is to stand behind the Bishop's chair, and whenever his Lordship puts down his glass you must reach over and wipe his mouth with a napkin."

That silenced his assistant. But the young man actually took the order seriously, and as soon as dinner began he stationed himself behind the Bishop, waited till his Lordship had drunk and put down his glass, and then, as deliberately as his nervousness would permit, he opened out a large napkin and wiped the dignified old gentleman's mouth!

She Felt for Him

He had sat looking absent-mindedly out of the train window for two hours, whistling the same tune and not on the key. The passengers had become well-nigh distracted.

A well-known actress sat behind the young man. Finally there came a moment when the whistler paused for breath, and in that moment the quick-witted actress leaned over and said:

"I know just how it is. I never could whistle either."

He Was Perfectly Willing

Artemus Ward and a friend were one day discussing sacrifices when the friend saked the humorist: "Don't you think for instance, that if a war should break out we should be willing to sacrifice our relatives for the sake of our country?" "Yes," said Ward. "I'd be willing, for the sake of my country, to sacrifice all my wife's relatives if need be."

An Unknown Language

Secretary Knox, Attorney-General Wickersham and Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce, went out in an automobile together, at Washington, to see the Wright brothers fly.

Wickersham and Nagel sat together in the tonneau, and Knox rode with the driver. When they reached the field and got out Knox said to Nagel: "How did you get along with Wickersham?"

"Fine," replied Nagel, "until he began talking French to me. I don't understand French."

"Why didn't you get even by talking law to Wickersham?" asked Knox.

The Significance of the Sign.

In a little settlement on the outskirts of Chicago two houses stand out more boldly than the rest. These are the domiciles of two Italians of means, who, although being very ignorant men, vied with each other for the social leadership of the locality.

One day a new comer, in search of temporary lodgings, attracted by a conspicuous sign in the window of the first of these two houses, stepped to the door to make inquiry.

"I see you have furnished rooms here?" he said to the swarthy man who answered his knock.

"Ya," rejoined the foreigner, pointing to the furnished room sign; "dere's da sign!"

"Well, if you have one that's suitable I'd like to rent it for a while."

"We no rent da rooms," was the bewildering declaration. "I got my family in here, and dey take up all da house."

"Don't rent any rooms? Why, then, have you that sign s'uck in the window?"

"I'll tell you. Las' week dat fellow next door hang such a sign in his front window, a' w'en I see dat I put one of de same kind in my front window, just to show da people dat he ain't da da only man in dis place dat have his rooms furnished!"

In Perilous Plight

"Oh, dear, I'm afraid I shall soon be the centre of a great scandal."

"What's the trouble?"

"I inadvertently slighted a poet yesterday."

No Wonder

Mrs. Penman—My husband is always terribly nervous after he has finished writing a story.

Mrs. Wright—Naturally; afraid he won't get anyone to buy it, I suppose?

In the Sanctum

Editor—What, another manuscript? Assistant—Yes, "Overheard at the Sewing Circle,"—475 words.

Editor—Nonsense! Return it at once. There must have been many more words than that!

Defined

Willie—Pa, what are "Conversational powers?"

Pa—Oh, any of the South American Republics.

Farmer Grayneck—S'pose you are goin' to git the automobile fever, Ezry, like everybody else?

Farmer Nornbeak—Nope! I've been vaccinated in the pocketbook, and it took.

Nature

Lottie—Do you have fine sunsets at your country place?

Hattie—Oh, glorious! Last night there was a regular Tiffany setting.

"Hello! What's the knot in your handkerchief for?"

"My husband's gone to the country, and the knot is to remind me that he told me to think of him in his absence."

Small Chap—Papa, what is the race problem?

Papa—Picking winners.

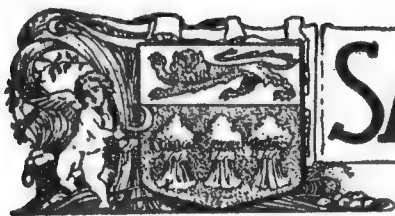
The Future of Your Children

is dependent in a large measure on the class of teachers you secure for your school. Consequently you cannot exercise too much care in the selection of a teacher. If possible your teacher should be experienced—let some other district do the experimenting with beginners. A Teacher Wanted Advertisement in The Guide will bring you applications from teachers who are experienced because it goes into the homes where the experienced teachers live.

To assist in this work of securing good teachers The Guide is making a special offer of two insertions for \$1.00, or four insertions for \$2.00 of any Teacher Wanted Advertisement. Hadn't you better make a trial of The Guide? Other school districts are using it.

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association

Message from Mr. Partridge

The first annual picnic of the Newberry Grain Growers' Association was held in the grove on the farm of S. R. Newberry, about nine hundred people attending. The usual picnic sports were much enjoyed.

Mr. E. A. Partridge was advertised to speak, which accounted in a large measure for the size of the crowd. Mr. Partridge on account of indisposition was unable to be present, but forwarded a message to the Newberry Association to be read at the time appointed for the speaking to show that he was not indifferent, and also to plant some thought in the minds of more vigorous fighters in directing their energies to that part of the field where victory would do the most good. Mr. H. Dorrell read the message to the gathering, and the opinion was that it was too good to keep, and that it should be widely circulated by publication in THE GUIDE and the local papers. It will be much appreciated by those who did not have the opportunity to hear this message.

Time being limited Mr. Dorrell sacrificed his own speech to read this message. Mr. Dorrell spoke of the necessity of laying our views before Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of his visit to the West. He also reviewed the elevator question in a very fair manner, asking the public to have confidence in the Commission now sitting on this important question, and also called upon the electors to give credit and support to any government for what they had or were doing for our benefit. Mr. Powell of the Home Bank addressed the gathering in a brief and able manner.

A vote of thanks was ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Partridge for his inspiring message. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the speakers.

THOS. CONLAN,

Sec'y Newberry Picnic Com.

Mr. Partridge's Message

Dear Friends:—

Though not permitted to be with you in the flesh, I am with you in spirit. You cannot hear my voice but my mind holds a communion with your minds. In fancy, as I penned these lines, I saw a concourse of earnest men, patient women, and trustful children, among which mingled confident youths and hopeful maidens. I said, "These are my people. What shall I say to them that is worth while and needs saying?" And the thought came in answer: "Without heed of the mocking sneers of those who are wise in their day and generation, and without shrinking from the danger of losing the confidence of those who up to now have trusted you, tell them what it is in your heart to say." And I have done so.

Once upon a time a Judge was dealing with an application for an injunction in connection with a great building trades strike. A carpenter was on the witness stand.

"What do you fellows want that you haven't got?" said the Judge to the striking carpenter.

"What has your Honor got that you don't want?" was the adequate response.

The Judge had received an education which fitted him capably to perform the duties which he owed to himself, his family, his community, and his country; to be a good workman, a good father, a good neighbor and a good citizen. He had a beautiful home for his wife and family to live in, magazines, books, pictures, art treasures, music, congenial friends, and after the tasks of the day some reserve strength and leisure to enjoy all these.

His boys were being prepared by capable instructors for the business of life, so that they might set out with faculties trained to the point of highest efficiency, able to accomplish much and with no needless waste of energy, capable of rendering adequate service to society for service received, and of becoming the fathers of still more competent and useful sons. His girls also were being educated—trained in the arts and graces of a

competent hostess, housewife, and mother—rendered capable of enriching home and social life, exerting an uplifting influence upon the national ideals, and commanding the homage of men, the friendship of women, and the love of children. His position was secure during health and good behavior and in case of disablement a generous pension from the State awaited him.

It will be noted that the educational ideal embodied in the training provided for the Judge's family is equipment for service—for the more efficient performance of life's duties, that is, the doing of things which are required to be done in order to insure personal comfort and community advantage. Formerly people commonly desired education for the purpose, if in humble circumstances of "rising above" the ordinary walks of life as they phrased it; not as a means to the rendering of more efficient service, but as a way of escape from manual labor. I can remember when children were openly taught to look upon education as a means of giving one man an advantage over another whereby he might exist upon the fruit of that other's labor and the sweat of that other's brow.

Now it is coming to be understood that the only honorable design of education is to make labor more effective in the production of the necessities of life and to enable people to live fuller and

profit by the skill and intelligence of each of its members.

"What wondrous things would come to pass

If Christians, for a day,
Should shape their conduct to their creed,
And practice as they pray,
How low would current values fall,
Held now so highly priced,
If men believed in God at all
And really followed Christ.

Those who seek the spread of opportunity for the less favored members of society have ever been denounced as agitators and pestilent fellows by those whom the accidents of birth, of natural endowment, of time or of place have put in possession of power to take more for themselves and families from the common stock than their efforts have added to it. Not more than they have accumulated perhaps in their name by guile of inheritance, but there is a vast difference between the right of a maker of wealth and of one who is simply an accumulator, to consume that wealth without the consent of society. Those well placed to enjoy the fruits of the labors of others, denounce public spirited men as preachers of discontent.

There are, however, two kinds of discontent; a mean discontent which seeks to reap where it has not sown and gather where it has not sown, and a divine discontent which is satisfied with nothing other than the best possible to be had without injustice to others.

SIR WILFRID REPLIES

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking the privilege of having delegations to meet him and present the views of the farmers of each of the points where he will speak in Saskatchewan. Sir Wilfrid replied as follows:

Ottawa, 4th July, 1910.

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th of June. I will be very happy to meet the Grain Growers' Associations at all the places which you mention (That is, the points at which the premier will speak in Saskatchewan.—Editor Sask. Sect.). As to the time of day, this is a matter which cannot be fixed in advance, but will have to be determined on the spot.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER."

Everything has now been arranged and it remains for the Grain Growers to see that at each point their case will be properly presented. Beyond a doubt it is the greatest opportunity that has ever offered for the Western farmers to impress upon the head of the government the needs of the West. Sir Wilfrid will come West well informed on all the big matters that the farmers will bring before him. He will not need to defer his reply, but will be able to give definite statements in reply to the Grain Growers' demands. The Grain Growers should remember that Sir Wilfrid has never been through the West since he became premier. If he is thoroughly impressed with the needs of the farmers he will give more serious attention to their demands.

broader lives while equipping the succeeding generation for still greater command over the forces of nature, and truer conceptions of the meaning and purpose of life.

This picture of the conditions surrounding the lives of the Judge and his family is a beautiful one, but is it not also a reasonable standard for every home in the days to come when righteousness and equity shall prevail, when God's Kingdom shall come and His Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven?

Is not a carpenter, a blacksmith, a village storekeeper, or a farmer as useful and necessary to society as a Judge? Are not their individual lives as important in the sight of God as his? Are not their wives and children as much entitled to be cherished and provided with opportunity for happiness and the living of broad and ever broadening lives, as his wife and children?

In our present organization of society along individualistic lines no man desires the education of the class he does business with, because their ignorance is his opportunity. But when competition is replaced by co-operation, as it one day will be, the whole body of society will

There are two ways to work for our children, the one is to create wealth for them to inherit; the other is to strive to amend the laws and bring about an improvement in the moral and social conditions under which they can create wealth for themselves and be able to enjoy it.

Division of Results

If it be possible for reasonable effort properly directed and a fair division of the results of labor to give every family the advantages enjoyed by the Judge's family, then every man is a traitor to his own hearthstone who is content with less. Believing as I do that God is no niggard, and that the trained intelligence of man in this Twentieth Century harnessing the forces of nature and applying their power to the natural resources for the creation of wealth, is capable, if properly directed, of putting comfortable homes, artistic surroundings, literary, scientific and technical education, and leisure for recreation, the discharge of home and community duties, and the tasks of enlightened citizenship at the command of every resident of this country, it becomes my duty to do what I can to usher in this brighter day.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

Two obstacles stand in the way, human ignorance and human selfishness, which latter is only a roundabout kind of ignorance. "He who would save his life must lose it." It becomes our duty then as guardians of the home, to study not alone the laws which govern social and economic development but the moral law as well, and shape our actions thereby. The cause of the present inequality of conditions does not merely or even mainly depend upon difference in natural gifts and degrees of industry. It is a well known fact that the world's best workers and also the world's best thinkers are generally poor; the world's best thinkers from the Nazarene down, always so. It is the world's greatest schemers and their descendants who are wealthy, those who have known how to buy labor cheap, organize it well, and sell its products dear; those who have "cornered" food or fuel; those who have bought, begged, or stolen valuable franchises and capitalized their privilege; those who have bribed legislatures and secured "protection" at the expense of their fellow citizens; those who have formed trusts and combines to strangle competition; but mainly those who have grabbed up, "hogged" God's bounties in the form of arable land, town sites, water fronts, timber limits, coal deposits, cement beds, the natural supplies of oil, salt, copper, tin, lead, and iron, and become the world's landlords, successfully demanding more than half the proceeds of labor for the chance to use those things which of natural right can belong to none but are the common heritage of all. A man operator may own the hole which gives access to the coal and the machinery for lifting to the surface, but the coal itself belongs of right to all of God's children according to their need.

He who owns the land, owns the people. He who owns the people will take to himself all that they produce except enough to keep them in sufficient health and heart for further production. Of course it doesn't pay to kill the geese that lay the golden eggs. That is the only reason why we are alive today. Private ownership of land, meaning thereby all natural means of production, is the parent of that extreme inequality of wealth which has limited the ownership and control of the artificial means of production, the means of transportation, and the medium of exchange to a small number of exceedingly rich men.

Grain combines with their elevator monopolies and manipulated markets, beef trusts, implement and other manufacturing trusts, wholesale and retail traders' associations are evil in their effects upon the unorganized mass of producers and we should fight them in self-defence, but land monopoly is the master evil, a robber of robbers. The people are turning, and properly so, to co-operation, to escape from the evils of rampant commercialism in manufacture and trade. Co-operation can defeat the manufacturing and trading combines, but to save to ourselves the inordinate profits of master manufacturers and merchant princes is only to leave us a richer prey for the lumber king, the coal baron, the steel magnate and the other princes of privilege with their followers, the petty shareholders in their consolidated grafts.

Annual Excursions to the Government Farms

Indian Head - Sask.

Special Excursion Trains will be run from the following lines on the dates named:

Tuesday, July 26

Arcola line points between Antler and Kronau.

Soo line points between Estevan and Pasqua.

Wednesday, July 27

Wolseley - Reston line points between Maryfield and Wolseley

Prince Albert line points between Saskatoon and Regina

Thursday, July 28

Outlook line points between Outlook and Moose Jaw

C.P.R. Main line points between Mortlach and Fleming

Programme

The afternoon will be brimful of good things. Eminent agriculturists will be there—men who have a national reputation—and they will be the entertainers.

This is the Saskatchewan farmers annual outing and everything possible is being done to make it enjoyable. Good farms, good company, good speeches and good music should make a good time.

Cheap Fares

Extremely low rates, which in many cases are much less than single fare for the round trip are in force on the above lines. Inquire of your station agent.

Full particulars re programme, fares and train times are given in posters which may be seen in stations and public places.

F. HEDLEY AULD

Director of Agricultural Extension Work

College of Agriculture
June 30th, 1910

with a farmers' elevator company for twelve years, and was a strong believer in government ownership. Their farmers' elevator never paid dividends, although their average business was from 75,000 to 100,000 bushels per year. There were two reasons for this. First, having to make good for shortages which railways were largely responsible for. Railways in many places were literally covered with grain lost from cars, and much was stolen from the cars. One case of 121 bushels loss from one car was cited. Mr. Castle had been appealed to on this and he had ordered their elevator to make it good. They afterwards had made the C. P. R. settle half of this loss. Railways should be compelled to accept weight at initial points. Government ownership would rectify this. The new system should confine itself to storage.

He was not in favor of the minister of agriculture, or any other minister controlling the new system. The independent commission may be an expensive

method of control, but we pay a herd of travellers now, as all expense of the grain trade must be a charge on us. Many elevators last year did not take in 20,000 bushels, but had to be made to pay some way. There are far too many elevators. The system we have now costs twice or three times too much to operate, all of which the farmers have to pay for. No matter what the control was, it should be entirely free from political party control, and must be run on business principles. I do not think farmers would give their grain to this system if they could get more elsewhere. But if millers can buy the grain from the G. G. G. Co., they would not compete with them for it at initial points. Last year the G. G. G. Co. sold more grain to the milling companies than anyone else. We ran a chopper at our elevator and cleared \$300 on that part of our work in one year.

He knew there were men who would work against the government elevator just to oppose the government in power. But still he knew many men who were of opposite politics to the government, who still had faith in the government.

E. W. Henry, of Milden, said his association decided for a complete system, the management to be the minister of agriculture and two Grain Growers. I have no personal hobby, he said. I have talked with many, and the consensus of opinion is, our business now is carried on by private parties successful to themselves. That being the case, why not do this work ourselves? How, we do not know. We are ready to pay expenses. We want all wrong eliminated, making legitimate expenses a charge. A legislature will not long legislate if they try to compel anyone to use the new system. We want an executive that will handle our wheat to the ultimate market. Every one here complains of weights, grades, and dockage. In a government system many would oppose if purely from political purposes.

The wrong at the terminals had only just been brought home. We need not expect to do all at once. He last year sold grain at two and three prices. Same wheat brought one price at another point. He would give a guarantee if all will do it in a universal plan binding on all.

Mr. Hickson, Delisle: "I have had elevator trouble for fifteen years. I remember getting 36 cents for No. 1 in 1895. Another place gave me 50 cents for same wheat. We built an elevator, and as soon as we closed, the price would go down 5 cents per bushel. I want government elevators with cleaners, with an independent commission in control. We use the platform now, but are willing to give a pledge to use government elevators. The unpaid stock plan is the best plan I have heard of yet as a guarantee. I would be willing to agree to removal of the loading platform if a government elevator was built. I would not be in favor of a local board of management."

Mr. Brown, of Tessier, said they wanted larger loading platforms. He did not believe farmers would agree to give a guarantee to use any system. They will not all patronize the G. G. G. Co. when pressed. Our people want a government elevator, but I do not think they will bind themselves to use it.

Mr. Frazier, of Rosetown, said they believed in co-operation as outlined by Mr. Partridge. They had not had time to discuss the elevator problem. It often took thirty days to get their mail.

R. Stobbs, of Rosetown, wanted a government ownership with good cleaning apparatus installed, and a sample market so as to secure genuine competition.

C. C. Puller, of Rosetown, said he would rather have government elevators. The Commission to be appointed by Grain Growers. Farmers should guarantee support by putting their grain through it. We should not watch Manitoba for twelve months, but should begin at once.

D. H. Evans, of Rosetown, said he was in favor of government ownership. The commission may be expensive. Farmers ought to give a pledge to give their grain to the new system. Nonsense to ask the government to put up a new line of elevators and not pledge to support them. Each man should take his own responsibility in selling.

Mr. White, vice-president of the Rosetown Association, said something ought to be done. The right thing is hard to discover. The terminals should be purchased by the Dominion government. The government should put the wheat

on the market direct and not allow the speculator to deal in it at all.

SPECIAL REPORTER.

♦ ♦ ♦

ANSWERS TO COMMISSIONERS AT NORTH BATTLEFORD

Mr. Hoffman, North Battleford:—"I am in favor of municipal elevators. Let municipalities take plebiscite and establish on 60 per cent. majority vote, and let the deficit, if any, be met by the municipalities. All the elevators thus erected to be under the control of a central commission. A cheap system with a series of grain tanks, which could readily be extended. A larger bin or two could be added for buyers of small lots. Those who vote such a law must be responsible for its carrying out. I would not let elevators take screenings. I would not favor co-operative selling of wheat yet. We are not quite ready for it. Elevator districts under this or any plan are necessary, and an annual convention of patrons necessary."

Mr. Bland, North Battleford: Mr. Bland gave forcible expression to his ideas. "There should be no competition to new elevator system. We do not need to consult Dominion government re interior system. They did not consult it when they gave the line elevators their charters, and if we can run them out we are entitled to do so. Neither should we wait several years until we can convince the Dominion government that it should come to our relief. The Dominion government is spending millions on things which do not benefit all the people of the Dominion. So our government need not be particular if the money spent in elevators does not directly benefit all the residents of the province. It is a basic industry, and, therefore, entitled to aid and sustenance. Elevators should be established at points only where farmers agreed to patronize under a strong penalty clause. A few elevators should be got running this year as a test. Even though only 12,000 farmers are organized, they are the best amongst the organized districts. A large majority are new comers and have not much wheat to ship as yet, so that 12,000 is a strong representative body. If the government will loan us cheap money we will help ourselves. But if we can drive them (the government) to that, we can drive them to give us a satisfactory elevator system. I do not believe your statement that municipal officers have tried to throttle municipal ownership in Great Britain. It is too grand a success there for that. I do not care how we get the change so long as we do get it, and it is satisfactory. We need not fret about a statutory monopoly. We will soon compel a nominal one."

Mr. Salter, North Battleford: "Conditions are much better now, owing to the efforts of the Grain Growers' Association. I want to see a government line of elevators, and I want them to take charge of the grain, at least so as to keep it out of the hands of speculators or manipulators. Such a system will certainly win out. Farmers will be loyal to the government system, never fear. I do not think farmers will use platform much when government elevators are in operation."

Mr. Gilbert, of Denholm, said two of them had put their grain in bulkhead car and made ten cents per bushel more clear than offered by dealers on street.

Geo. Boerma said the present system was not satisfactory. "We must have a change. We want the system asked for by the Grain Growers' Association as a start. Farmers can be organized as quickly as some one goes to them to do it. It is not an argument that because only 12,000 are in the Association that they are not representative. The government will find that out."

Arthur Greensill, questioned by Mr. Langley: "Government money is to be used for the benefit of all the people and should not be controlled by any other authority. But there might be a joint control. This may bring the whole matter into politics, although our aim is to secure an executive free from party interference. I do not know just what way this can be absolutely done. I do not see why a commission might not also act as selling agent. If the terminals get the screenings it makes a considerable difference whether it is the Dominion government, a private company, or our province that gets this as a credit. I have thought of a farmers' company with all the necessary equipment for handling the grain to the ultimate market. I cannot



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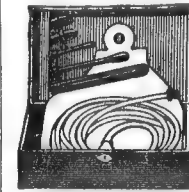
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see why we should suffer from commission in control with a good opposition to watch our interests. If government now controls all our money, I cannot see any reason why they could not act as commission men, or hire men to do so."

♦ ♦ ♦

When Money Didn't Count.

When the train stopped for some time in a small Southern town a Congressman alighted to make a purchase. The storekeeper could not make the correct change for the bill which was presented, but just outside the door was an old colored pedler.

"Uncle," said the customer jokingly, "can you change a ten-dollar bill?"

The old fellow looked up in surprise, then he touched his cap and replied: "Deed, an' ah can't, boos, but ah 'preciates de honor jes' de same."

Unearned Increment

Continued from Page 7

rents were falling, or there were prevailing fears that they would fall, the capitalization would be lower. Unstable interest rates would also operate as a disturbing factor.

The Selling Value

But at some ratio or other, any land which yields or is capable of yielding ground rent will have a selling value which is the capitalization of its actual or potential ground rent.

If its selling value or capitalization rises above what the owner paid for the land, the increase is his "unearned increment" within the meaning which attaches to that term where the "unearned increment" is coming to be regarded as an especially fit subject for taxation. If the capitalization falls below what the owner paid for the land, the difference is called an "unearned increment" by insincere or thoughtless apologists for land monopoly.

Logically and justly, there can be no "unearned increment;" and the "unearned increment" cannot logically and justly be limited to the difference between what an owner has paid for land and the higher price he gets or can get by afterwards selling it. Since the entire selling value of land depends upon its ground rent possibilities, the ground rent (actual and potential), being the basis of capitalization, the "earnedness" or "unearnedness" of the "increment" is to be determined by the character in that respect of the ground rent. If the owner earns all the ground rent, there is no "unearned increment" in the capitalization; if he earns so much of the ground rent as serves for the capitalization at which he bought, but not the increased ground rent, then "unearned increment" logically and justly is the difference between the present capitalization and that at which he bought. It is evident, however, that the owner really earns none of the ground rent. To the last nickel it is a premium for an advantage which society confers, and not the earnings of himself or anyone from whom he has bought. And it is a premium of the present and not of the past. But this is academic. "Unearned increment" as a term now in practical use, is a technical term of limited application. It refers to the difference between the capital value of land at some time in the past, more or less arbitrarily fixed, and its increased capital value as this may appear from sales or valuations in the future.

Examples Numerous

Examples of "unearned increment" may be found on every hand. To investors they are the common places of every day life, considered as financial opportunities. It is only when the question of public rights arises, that the "unearned increment" takes on a mysterious aspect to anybody.

Only a short time ago one of the trade papers of Chicago reported in a strictly business way, some striking instances of "unearned increments" in Iowa farming lands. We allude to the Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal of October 25. It contained a special dispatch from Humboldt, Iowa, which the editor had entitled "Money in Iowa Lands." Not in using these lands was the money to be made, mind you, but in appropriating their "unearned increment." Here are some illuminating extracts from that Iowa report:

"From the moment a good crop was assured here this fall, the price of good farms jumped \$10 per acre. This increase is unusual, but there is a steady increase yearly, ranging from \$2 to \$5. This steady rise is making fortunes for land owners without raising a hand. A man buys a 160-acre farm today for \$79 per acre and tomorrow sells it for \$84. Another man bought a 240-acre farm, paying nothing down, and three years afterwards sold for \$90, —\$15 an acre more than it cost him. Tom Morris, near Humboldt, sold a 160-acre farm recently for \$100 an acre. Two years ago he bought it for \$80."

To some extent those augmenting prices may be due to the fall in the value of gold, the standard of exchange; but the element of "unearned increment" is there nevertheless. The owner of the farm who sells, gets more than he paid when he bought. And not for any improvements he has made, but for the land itself. Both from growth of the community and expected growth, those farming lands sell for more this year than last. For more labor, not merely for more gold, and that increase is an "unearned increment," such as Great Britain and

Germany propose taxing with extra heaviness.

Farmers Don't Get It

It is not the farmers, as farmers, that get this unearned increment of farming sites. Those who get it do so in the capacity of land monopolists. It is farmers, as farmers, who have to pay for it.

But the unearned increment of farming sites is not, and never can be great. The extreme limit for farming sites leaves little margin for unearned increment. The congenial habitat of the unearned increment is the city. This is the obvious fact, and it stands to reason because unearned increments are expressions of social growth. The greater the city, the larger the unearned increment there. The faster it grows, the faster the unearned increment rises. The more intense and productive its social industries, the more enormous its unearned increment.

Indeed, a survey of the rise and fall of the unearned increment of land, whether historical or geographical, or both, would be highly suggestive. It would indicate with startling directness the probability of a natural law under which the earnings of social groups may be distinguished from the earnings of individuals in the group. To suppose that in modern industry the earnings of the individual worker, as an individual, are no more than if he were working alone and dependent solely upon himself, is rather crude thinking. To suppose that society as a whole contributes nothing, but that individuals contribute all is equally crude in another direction. But if we suppose that under improving modes of industry each individual worker pro-

That value was due, of course, to the proximity of the land to one of the world's great centres of socialized industry. But it may be taken as a starting point to show the unearned increment caused by subsequent social growth, in London and its suburbs. In 1890 the mortgage was increased from \$80,000 to \$145,000 making an unearned increment in the technical sense, of at least \$65,000 in six years. By 1892, one of the suburbs had grown so far that its boundaries were extended into this property, and the mortgage rose to \$215,000, an additional unearned increment in two years of \$70,000. In 1897 the estate had been enlarged to 238 acres, —28 more than before,—and the mortgage was increased to \$350,000. The third unearned increment might be roughly estimated at over \$100,000. Before 1890, the land was selling for building lots at the rate of \$7,500, which indicated a fourth unearned increment, one amounting to over a million dollars. When the community needed some of this land for public purposes in 1906, the price had risen to \$10,000 an acre, implying a fifth unearned increment of hardly less than another million.

Community Earns Increase

In greater or less degree, instances like this, of repeated "unearned increments" in rapid succession, may be found everywhere in progressive communities. Manifestly these increments of value are unearned by the owners of the land affected, and manifestly they are unearned by the community as a whole,—the community grouped on or near the land affected. This is the reason for the great

did in the last century. A man is satisfied with profit alone. He wishes to convince himself at least, and as many of the rest of us as he can, that his profit is just.

One of the leading arguments of those who, profiting by unearned increments of land are solicitous to have it understood, that this profit is just, is embodied in the plea that the increments of value which attach to their property belong rightly to them. "A man owning property is entitled, has a right to the growing value of it," writes a distinguished defender of the unearned increment appropriators. "What I gain by my labor and by the growth of the value of the property I have acquired, is rightfully mine," he adds; and then goes on: "To set up the theory that government may confiscate growth of values is to destroy the basis of property and society."

Fallacy is There

There is, about the defense of private appropriations of the "unearned increment" of land, a plausibility which seems at first to shake ones feeling that somewhere in the statement a fallacy lurks. But the fallacy is really there. It lurks in the word property. Since property means anything that is appropriated its use in this connection begs the question. For the question in the last analysis is whether this or that object may or may not be rightfully appropriated as property. To argue that increasing values of land are rightfully mine because they attach to my property is to argue that property is rightly property because it is property; and that is nonsense.

There is still another fallacy in those quotations. "What I gain by my labor," may indeed be mine—in our own view there is no logical or moral basis on which to question it. But by no means does it follow that "What I gain by the growth of the value I have acquired is rightfully mine;" for I may acquire by trading the gains of my labor, property which neither in itself nor in its increments is rightly property at all. The man who seventy years ago traded for a slave the gold he may have gained by his labor, acquired no rightful claim to the slave nor to any increments of slave value; nor in the forum of morals, and that is the forum to which we are invited in questions of this kind.

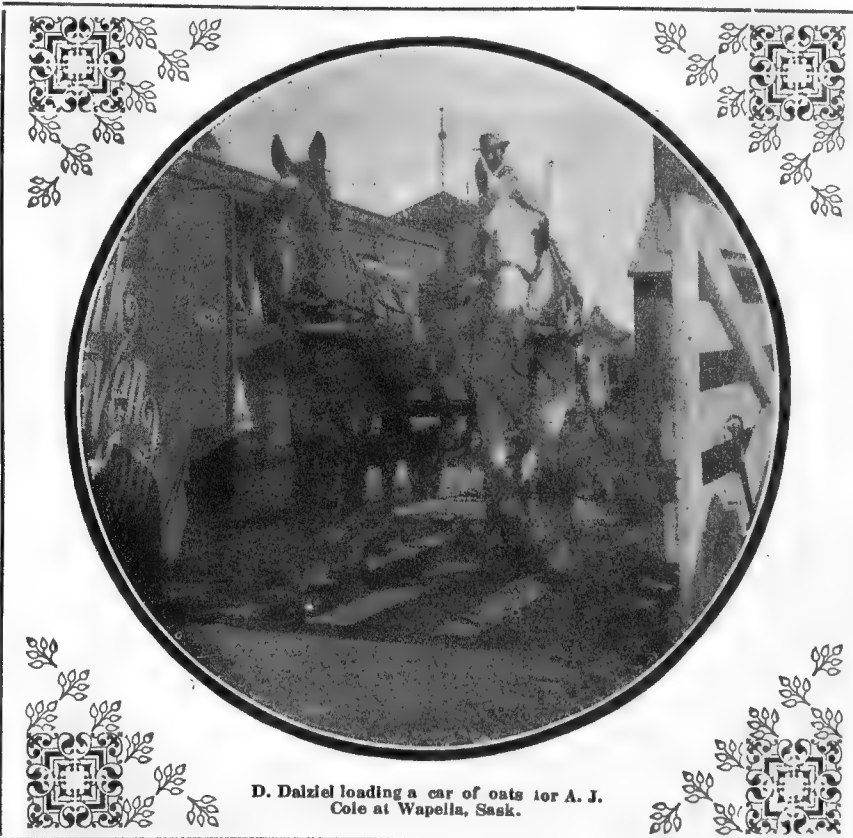
Labor Earns Reward

We may concede that the growth in value of what one gains by his labor is his. But this concession puts an end to another class of objections to taxing the "unearned increments" of land. Grant that the increased value of what one justly owns is his—and for ourselves, we not only grant it but assert it,—and there is an end to the contention that other things than land have "unearned increments" which ought to be taxed away if the unearned increments of land ought to be. If they have unearned increments then those increments belong to the owners of those things, provided the things themselves are private property justly.

This conclusion applies to the good will of a business; for the good will of a business is the just property of the person who has built it up. It applies to grain or cattle; for the owner has either produced the one and reared the other, or has bought the rights of men who did. It applies to professional men whose fees increase with the growth of the community for no fee comes to them, little or big, unless they work for it. They cannot go to bed, or abroad, or to prison, and come back with a large increase accumulation of unearned fees, as land owners may of "unearned increments." And as to corporation stocks, even the so-called "industrials" get their unearned increment from monopoly and for the most part, the unearned increment of all stocks is from land monopoly. Are not stocks, for the most part, directly or indirectly, shares in mining land, or railroad rights of way or street car rights of way? and are not those rights land rights?

The whole question of the unearned increment is a moral question, and in so far as it is important, turns upon the justice of the ownership of the property to which it attaches. Those who object to taxing the unearned increment of land cannot honestly escape this issue, and those who favor it ought not to wish to.

Continued on page 26



D. Dalziel loading a car of oats for A. J. Cole at Wapella, Sask.

duces increased earnings of his own, and society as a whole produces earnings that are distinctly communal and not individual we may reach out sensibly and justly to a solution of the social problem.

And does not the unearned increment suggest the possibility of such a solution. May not the unearned increment of land be the capitalized earnings of the social group, in contradistinction to the personal earnings of its individual members. At any rate it is evident that in proportion to social progress, the "unearned increment" augments, and to social decline that it shrinks.

The Popham Estate

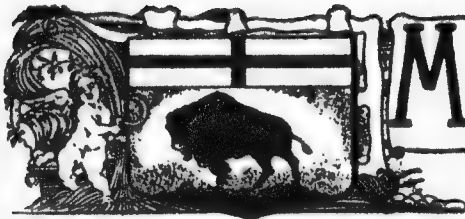
Take the now famous Popham estate in London, for illustration. According to its history in the London Nation of September 18, 1909, it consisted originally of 250 acres of agricultural land, lying between two popular suburbs of London. In 1866 a strip was cut off for railroad purposes leaving 210 acres. Between 1884 and 1889 this large remainder was mortgaged for \$80,000 which was approximately its full mortgage value.

movement for taxing unearned increments specially, which, rising in Germany, through the influence originally of distinguished members of the German Land League has now caught up the Liberal party of Great Britain in its sweep and is challenging attention in the United States.

Canadian Improvements

The land value tax, as distinguished from the "unearned increment" tax is appearing also in some of the Canadian provinces, notably in Alberta.

Bitter hostility to land value taxation, whether of the "unearned increment" only, or of the entire land value in accordance with the George ideal, may be expected from land monopolists and their parasites everywhere—precisely such hostility as it is meeting in Great Britain now. Men who live at the public expense are ever loth to let go. And the beneficiaries of "unearned increments" of land do live at public expense to that extent. Bitter, however, as the opposition is, it takes shelter under pleas of fairness and justice, precisely as the opposition to abolishing chattel slavery



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

AFTER MR. McCUAIG

The following resolution was passed by the Carman branch: Moved by D. H. Pritchard and seconded by W. S. Jenkins, "That, whereas, our organization stands firmly for independent control of our public elevators as being vital to their success, and, whereas, our president, D. W. McCuaig, has accepted the chairmanship of the elevator commission which as at present established is under cabinet control, therefore, it is the belief of this association that Mr. McCuaig occupies a position as chairman of the elevator commission, which prevents him from fulfilling his duty as president of our organization."

THOS. USHER,
Sec.-treas.

Carman.

FRANKLIN WILL BE THERE

A meeting of the Franklin branch was held on June 25, when the proposal to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon was discussed at length. G. H. Blackwell, secretary, was appointed delegate to represent the association before Sir Wilfrid. Strong resolutions were passed favoring government ownership of terminal elevators, immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation by the government. The association was strongly in favor of lowering the tariff, and also of the enactment of the co-operative bill which unfortunately was killed in committee at last session of the House of Commons.

BIRNIE RESOLUTION

The following resolution was carried by the Birnie branch: "That this association is in favor of the Dominion government placing the terminal elevators under government control; that the Hudson's Bay Railway be built and operated as soon as possible; that negotiations be opened with the States with a view to tariff reduction, more especially on farm machinery; that more improved methods of exporting chilled meat and other farm products be given; that this association is strongly in favor of Direct Legislation, including the Initiative, Referendum and Recall."

WM. MCGREGOR DENOON,
Sec.-Treas.

Birnie.

PICNIC AT ROBLIN

The Grain Growers of the Roblin district attended a very successful picnic at the beautiful spot on the farm of Jas. Mitchell, in the Assiniboia Valley on June 28. The Roblin and Turnbull districts were well represented, but the attendance from Grainsby and Castleberry was disappointing. A very enjoyable and instructive day was spent, although all suffered more or less from the intense heat. The idea of the picnic was entirely educational and the chief attraction was the long and pithy address by Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, who has been holding a series of meetings in the districts to the north. Mr. Avison gave an interesting resume of his work as a member of the elevator committee, and furnished a great deal of interesting information, especially to those who are not yet subscribers to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

W. R. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Roblin, Man.

FINE FAIR AT MIAMI

The Miami Agricultural society held its fourth annual exhibition Thursday, and it proved to be the most successful from all points of view of any show ever held in the town, especially so in the horses and poultry sections. Seven four-horse teams, harnessed to wagons, in tandem, competed for the prize given for the best handled team, and in addition prizes were awarded for the best handled two-horse team. The poultry show was run by the Poultry Association for the district, and the birds were shown in a specially constructed building. So great a number of exhibits were made that the

building and coops were only just able to accommodate them.

DUGALD FAIR SUCCESSFUL

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Springfield Agricultural Society was held Thursday at Dugald under the most ideal circumstances. Splendid weather prevailed and although towards evening it looked as if a shower of rain was likely to prevent the running off of the various foot races and baseball game, yet all who went were rewarded by seeing these sports as well as one of the best shows, if not the best, ever held there. While the number in attendance was not quite as large as last year, a great deal of interest was taken by those present in the judging of the live stock, which certainly excelled last year in quality.

The great improvement in the quality of the horses noticed from year to year in the smaller fairs is to a great extent due to Principal Black of the agricultural college, who, when he took charge of the appointing of government judges to act at the various fairs some years ago, made it a strict rule that no horse was to be awarded a prize that was in any way damaged. The result was that when exhibitors saw that they had to have good horses to win prizes, they left the plugs at home and have gradually secured sound animals. The quality noticed in the ex-

Filly or gelding—three years, K. Holland.

Filly or gelding, two years—1, J. Lonsbery; 2, J. Morrison.

Colt, 1 year—1, J. Morrison; 2, G. Linklater; 3, H. Snowden.

Foals—1, H. Snowden; 2, A. F. Senerin; 3, D. Southeran.

Carriage teams—1, D. G. Gillespie; 2, J. Albertnox.

Single drivers—1, W. Holland; 2, W. N. Clark; 3, J. M. Black.

Saddle horses, 1 and 2—J. Kelvin; 3, A. Milne.

Lady rider—Miss Anderson.

Boy rider—1, A. Milne; 2, E. W. Smith.

Lady drivers—Miss Morrison; 2, Miss T. Morrison.

Girl riders—1, Miss A. Morrison; 2, Miss M. Hains.

Fastest walking team—1, S. Ferguson; 2, G. Linklater; 3, E. Harvey.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Springfield being rather a dairy country there were better representatives of the dairy breeds than of the beef, the stiffest competition being in the grade dairy cows.

In sheep, Oxfords and Shropshires were the only breeds present, and there were some very good specimens of the former



Breaking scrub land on the Farm of Mr. Robt. Gralesm, Darlingford, Man.

hibit of young stuff especially shows very clearly that farmers in the Springfield district are spending time, money and thought in securing horses which will always be a credit to the district.

In the horses, the agricultural class contained, perhaps, the best animals, although some very nice young stuff was also present in the general purpose class. In both classes, the section for filly or gelding, two years old, contained a large number of entries and competition was very keen, the judge, A. Paterson, of Winnipeg, having to get busy to pick the winners.

Winners in Horse Classes

Agricultural Class—Stallion, any age—Majestic Prince, J. R. Morrison.

Brood mare and foal—1, S. Ferguson; 2, A. Baxter; 3, D. Ferguson.

Filly or gelding, three years—1, J. Holland; 2, P. Graham.

Filly or gelding, two years—1, W. Holland; 2, Ed. Holland; 3, F. Thompson.

Colts 1 year—1, S. Smith.

Foals, 1910—1, S. Ferguson; 2, P. L. Edie; 3, A. Baxter.

Teams to wagon—1, W. Holland; 2, E. Holland; 3, John Miller.

General Purpose—Brood mare and foal, 1, P. L. Edie; 2, S. Ferguson; 3, J. Morrison.

Filly or gelding, three years—1 and 3, J. Thompson; 2, S. Smith.

Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, J. Ripengale; 2, E. Holland; 3, A. Senerin.

Colts, one year—1, D. Sutherland; 2, P. L. Edie; 3, A. Baxter.

Foals—1 and 2, J. Morrison; 3, J. D. Pringle.

Teams—1, G. Linklater; 2, L. Eadie.

Roadster and carriage horses: Brood mare and foal—1, H. Sowden; 2, A. Severin; 3, G. Linklater.

breed. In these A. Baxter won most of the prizes, although T. Smith got a part of the money. In the exhibits of pigs John Millar and J. Rutland cleaned up everything in Yorkshires, with E. Milne in grade hogs, and A. Baxter in bacon hogs.

Winners in cattle were:

Shorthorn bull—1, J. Millar; 2, J. Morris.

Shorthorn cow—1, G. Taylor; 2, E. Milne.

Ayrshires—bull, cow and heifer calf—J. Rutland.

Holstein bull—1, William Brett; 2, T. Folliott.

Jersey bull—1, J. C. Rippingale.

Jersey cow—1, C. Jeffrey; 2, A. Baxter.

Beef grades, cow—1, J. Millar; 2 and 3, J. R. Morrison.

Heifer, two years—J. R. Morrison.

Heifer, 1 year—1, E. Milne; 2, J. Morrison.

Heifer, calf—E. Milne.

Herd—1, J. R. Morrison; 2, E. Milne.

Yoke of oxen—E. Milne.

Dairy grades, cow—T. Folliott; 2, J. Lonsbery; 3, J. Rutland.

Heifer, 2 years—1, J. R. Morrison; 2, A. Baxter.

Heifer, 1 year—1, J. Rutland; 2, T. Folliott; 3, G. Taylor.

Heifer calf—1, G. O. Taylor; 2, T. Folliott; 3, J. Rutland.

Herd—1, T. Folliott; 2, J. Morrison; 3, A. Baxter.

Fat steer or heifer—1, T. Folliott; 2, A. Milne.

Agricultural Hall

In the agricultural hall was to be seen some excellent exhibits of ladies' work. Among the chief winners were Mrs. J. McQuade, Mrs. A. E. Scudham, and Mrs.

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A. Ferguson. A fair quantity of vegetables were also seen for this time of the year, the chief winners being J. McQuade, C. Souhand, J. Baxter. In the domestic manufactures, preserved fruits, etc., Mrs. Baxter was the chief winner, some of the others being Mrs. J. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Mrs. H. J. Vray, Mrs. Brett and Mrs. S. A. Morrison.

The dairy exhibits, although rather small, were of good quality. This exhibit, being much smaller than it used to be owing to the increase in the demand for milk and butter in Winnipeg, farmers shipping to the city in preference to making butter.

Very prominent in directing the affairs of one of the most successful shows was the head working secretary, O. B. Harvey, who was kept busy in the ticket office, while G. R. Nunn in the horse ring, Messrs. Smith and Folliott in the agricultural hall and A. Smith with the poultry were good examples of men capable of running a successful fair.

HELD FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Silverwood branch of the M. G. G. A. was held on Thursday the 30th ult., when we had an interesting meeting. Nine more farmers became members and a resolution was moved by J. Irvine, seconded by Donald Stewart and carried unanimously: "That we sign a petition requesting the government to purchase or lease the elevator at Makaroff."

AUGUSTUS R. LADE, Sec.
Silverwood, Man.

ANOTHER MEAT BOYCOTT

A Vienna, Austria, cable said:—An organized boycott has been declared against the butchers of lower Austria, and it is spreading rapidly through the smaller towns. The housewives of Krems, Waldhofen, Hainburg, St. Poelten, Steinmelk and other places refuse to submit to the extortionate demands of the local market men and have arranged to make large collective purchases of meat outside the towns.

Local authorities and large employers of labor are aiding the movement. The Boehler company, the largest steel manufacturing concern in Austria has shipped several thousands pounds of bacon and pork to the working people of Vienna. The Waldhofen movement, as it is called, is likely to spread to other provinces, and a national organization may be formed.

Viennese are collecting one million signatures to a gigantic petition, which will be submitted to parliament protesting against the intolerable and unjustifiable increase in the price of food. Thousands of persons are joining the organization, subscribing four cents each towards its expenses.

FLOATING DRY DOCK

Prince Rupert is just now receiving considerable attention from the government. The Grand Trunk Pacific has been granted a subsidy for the construction of a floating dry dock there on the basis of second class, as provided by last year's act, and the Marine department has been authorized to construct a marine depot there at a cost of \$100,000. Work is to be proceeded with at once. The Grand Trunk Pacific will spend one and a half millions on the dry dock and will receive a bonus of 3½ per cent. for a period of twenty-six years.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

SOWING FALL WHEAT

S. B. Hughes, Swan River, Man.—I am putting in 60 acres of fall wheat this summer and I would like to know the best time to sow it, also how much to sow per acre. Is it beneficial to mix a few oats with wheat? I have heard it said it helps protect the wheat in winter, and as the frost kills it, it does not come up again in spring. Please let me know what you think of this.

Ans.—In the average season fall wheat should be sown during the last week of August; it then becomes firmly established before winter. The quantity of seed required depends very much on the variety. Turkey Red wheat tillers freely and one-half bushel of seed is sufficient for an acre. We are unable to give any opinion regarding the advantage of sowing oats with the seed, but cannot see that they would do any injury.

SENECA ROOT

Watson Crossby, Gladstone, Man.—Please tell me if the enclosed is a seneca root. Please describe the process of drying for market and oblige.

Ans.—An expert has carefully examined the plant submitted and finds that it is the true seneca root. This is largely dug by the Indians and half-breeds of Western Canada and dried in the sun on blankets, sheets, etc. When thoroughly dry it is sold to merchants and afterwards used as a drug. The plant can be readily identified by means of its underground blossom, which is a bright purple. Large quantities of this root are obtained in the north eastern parts of Manitoba, and the price varies very much each year.

RE SURVEY BOARD

J. W. L. Child, Paseweg, Sask.—(1) Who forms the Board of Trade of Winnipeg, and what are its functions?

(2) Who are the members of the Grain Survey Board?

Ans.—(1) The Winnipeg Board of Trade is composed of several hundred leading business men of the city, who look into matters that affect their trade. (2) The Grain Survey Board is composed of the following: nominated by the Winnipeg Board of Trade; G. V. Hastings, S. Spink, G. R. Crowe, D. D. Young, W. W. McMillan, W. A. Black, N. Bawlf. Nominated by Premier Roblin: W. L. Parrish, Alex. Reid. Nominated by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the territories: W. H. McWilliams. Nominated by Minister of Agriculture Motherwell, of Saskatchewan: Thos. Thompson.

Veterinary

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 * mands of our readers we *
 * have decided to open a *
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 * services of a qualified *
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 * readers will be answered *
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FEEDING SHEAF OATS

H. C. J., Quill Lake, Sask.—(1) Will feeding sheaf oats do any harm to a brood mare that is in foal? (2) Will eating horse manure harm sucking colt and what causes this defect? (3) What causes horse's front teeth to grow uneven and what can be done to prevent them?

Ans.—(1) No, provided the oats are not rusty and have not got any ergot around them. (2) It certainly is not good for the colt. The cause is probably due to indigestion. (3) Have the horse's teeth examined by a veterinary surgeon, as the cause is probably due to a defectively shaped mouth.

Hudson Bay League

A League under the above title has been set on foot at Tisdale, Sask., for the purpose of bringing the opinion of the West regarding the building of the Hudson Bay Railroad into an organized form and through this means endeavor to secure the immediate building of the road.

It may be well to give the genesis of the movement. The following letter was sent to the local paper (Carrot River Recorder) Tisdale, 23rd May, 1910:

"Sir:—I think after the very lame excuses given by Mr. W. W. Rutan, M. P., on behalf of the government at his meeting here for the delay in the building of the Hudson Bay Road and the attempt of the Toronto Globe, which is an official organ of the government, to side-track the whole question, it is now up to the electorate, independent of personal politics, to get together and push this question to the front. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that before we can expect our hopes Hudson Baywards to be realized there is going to be a sharp struggle with the East. I hold that the psychological moment has arrived. The gauntlet has been thrown down by the Globe on behalf of the East; let us at once take it up and sound a general call to arms. If there is a general combination among the electorate; if personal politics be thrown aside for a short season and a carefully planned campaign be set agoing forth with for the immediate completion of the railroad to the Bay, then, though the struggle may be keen, it will be short and the victory sure and certain. I

know there are always a number on both sides who, looking for future favors from their respective parties, will not jeopardise their interests, but the spoils only go to a few and we can go on independent of them. As all forward movements in the past have had their inception in Associations or Leagues which undertake the pioneer or rather educational work, I would suggest that a Hudson Bay League be formed for this purpose in this district and steps be taken for the formation of branches throughout the constituency, and thereafter throughout the West. That it be open to all the electorate, independent or party. That it be understood that the League interests be placed in front of party and that whatever the League, as a body, may agree to do, the members will remain loyal and true to its claims. Of course, these are only tentative suggestions which can be considered and for this purpose I take upon myself to call a meeting of all electors and others interested, to be held in the schoolhouse, Tisdale, on Friday 3rd June, at 8 p. m."

M. McKERRACHER.

A very representative gathering met in response to the above and Mr. McKerracher was called upon to address the meeting. He dealt more fully with the points mentioned in his letter and emphasized the necessity for immediate action.

After some discussion it was moved by C. Hodge and seconded by E. W. Brett and unanimously agreed to, "That a

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League be formed, known as the Hudson Bay League, for the purpose of procuring the immediate completion of the Road to the Bay." A committee consisting of W. H. Morrow, C. J. Lutes, J. P. Dempsey, C. Hodge, and M. McKerracher were appointed to draw up a suitable pledge. The committee met and agreed to the following:—
 "Whereas the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad was promised by the present government: Therefore,

if the railroad is not completed during the present administration, I hereby pledge myself to vote and use my influence against them in the next general election."

This was placed before a general meeting of the League. After considerable discussion it was agreed to modify it owing to the fact that a number believed it physically impossible to complete the road during the present term.

The pledge card which was finally adopted reads as follows:—"Whereas

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the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad was promised by the present government: Therefore if the Railroad is not started forthwith and carried on as vigorously as the physical conditions will allow, also a full appropriation granted for its immediate completion, I hereby pledge myself to vote and use my influence against them at the next general election."

Mr. McKerracher was then asked to take up the duties of general organizing secretary, which he agreed to do. The following officials were also appointed:—W. H. Morrow, president; J. P. Dempsey, treasurer; Messrs C. J. Lutes, C. Hodge, A. Schell, W. Moore, A. Simpson, A. McArthur, A. H. Cunningham and J. Crave were appointed a committee.

The League is meeting with encouraging success and expect in next issue to be in a position to report concerning progress. Through the courtesy of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE the movement is now placed before the farmers of the West. It is hoped that this movement will be taken up and branches formed all over the West. As this, however, will take some time, and in view of the projected visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Geo. Graham to the West, I shall be pleased to enroll and send pledge cards to all who are willing to become members of the League. The small sum of 25 cents was fixed as the membership fee.

Now is the time for the West to show its strength. The question of the feasibility of the project is a thing of the past. This League is by no means antagonistic to the government. We simply ask them to fulfil their pre-election pledges and carry out immediately an undertaking which will bring untold prosperity to the West.

M. McKERRACHER,
General Secretary.

Unearned Increment

Continued from Page 23

If land may rightfully be private property in the same absolute sense that houses, or clothing, or machinery may be, then indeed it is unjust to tax away from the owner the value of his land. But land cannot be private property in any such absolute sense. The ownership of land is as distinctly a public trust as is the incumbency of a government office (something that also was once claimed as private property), and the land owner as distinctly a trustee as the public official.

Consider it.

Farmer Must be Protected

Upon what basis can titles to land be morally defended? Upon no other than that the general good is believed to require private possession and control. Any other theory flies in the face of justice, by permitting some of the inhabitants of the planet to be deprived of their birthright for the benefit of others. Government cannot create private ownership of land without disinheritance those whom it excludes from the privilege; government cannot continue such an institution after it has been established without perpetuating a system of disinheritance throughout coming generations. The arguments for private ownership of land in the absolute sense in which improvements may be claimed, has no standing in the forum of morals. But government may rightly establish private tenures, as government has done and may well continue to do. The farmer must have possession against all the world in order—not that he may get unearned increment, but that he may farm his farm to advantage. So of the miner as to mineral deposits. So of the builder as to town or city lots. So of all occupations for land is necessary to them all. And what is the essential nature of that just tenure? Is it not that the exclusive possessor shall be to that extent a trustee for the public good. And if he sells to another does not the other assume the obligations of that trust?

What then are the objections of the trust under which land owners occupy the earth to the exclusion of their fellow men. What does justice demand of them? Is it not that they shall use the land to best advantage and obtain for themselves only what they earn from it in the sweat of their own faces?

No other condition of what we are ownership can be justly asserted. It the owner holds the land out of use he is guilty of a breach of trust. If he gets

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the unearned increment of value which social growth attaches to his holding, he is appropriating common funds as truly as if he got an unearned pension from the public treasury.



SIR WILFRID.

"He comes!" the herald loud doth shout,
With stately gait and mien;
To play the game of in and out;
Of "is" and "what has been;"
To softly smooth the farmer man,
And gently pat his hand;
To garner, if he only can,
The tillers of the land.

With graceful sweep he puts behind,
Or lightly leads aside;
The matter that corrupts the mind,
And turns the ballot's tide.
He gently strokes our dimpled chin,
Awhile he sweet doth coo;
Of all (when we have put him in),
With zest and zeal he'll do.

Then swiftly does our memory hie
To olden scores of yore,
When Wilfrid, arm'd cap-a-pie,
Held wide the open door.
And fought with wondrous energy,
Nor did of nought else wot;
On Freetraders' card, triumphant, he
Got in—and then forgot.

But we remember and we want
To know just what you'll do,
If you'll angle for the many
Or pander to the few.
Reduce the Tariff; chill the meat
The road to Hudson make.
Buy the Lake front Elevators
And the combine's power break.

—Dick Hartley.

HAIL IN DAKOTA

A Grand Forks dispatch of July 6, said:—There are reports that heavy hail storms this morning destroyed a great part of the grain on one hundred sections in the northern part of Grand Forks county. Folk county, Minnesota, suffered similarly. Many windows in Grand Forks were smashed by the hail and trees were stripped of their foliage. The high wind wrecked several small houses. Similar reports come from Crookston, Minn., showing serious damage in parts of the Red river valley.

GREATEST COUNTRY

A London cable says:—Earl Grey in this week's Standard of Empire gives a statement of his hopes and convictions regarding Canada. He says Canadians are a sane, sober, strenuous, earnest, patriotic, invincibly industrious people, worshipping no false gods, following no will-o'-wisps, but steadily and surely, with their eyes wide open alike to opportunity and dangers, are building up between the Atlantic and the Pacific the greatest nation that has ever been within the greatest empire that has ever been.

Canada, he says, is a wonderful inspiration to any right thinking man. No better fate could befall any British boy or girl, man or woman, than to become a good Canadian and play a part in the Dominion's great forward march, the most wonderful process in this wonderful age. Earl Grey strongly favors emigration of young children to Canada.

WILL GUARD PLANS

An Ottawa dispatch of June 6, said:—It is understood that the admiralty has consented to the plans, for the cruisers and their craft for the Canadian navy being sent out here although they will be carefully guarded as are all such plans of the British navy. Considerable negotiations to that end have been in progress through Lord Strathcona and it is regarded as an important concession. The department, in a few days, will issue a preliminary notice to firms desiring to tender, inviting them to get further details here upon which to base any proposals.

The cruiser Rainbow, in command of Capt. Stewart, will sail for Esquimaux the last week of this month, and the Niobe, under commander MacDonald, about the middle of August, according to the latest advices.

The establishment of the naval branch has taken a more definite form by the passing of an order-in-council transferring 35 clerks from the marine department to the naval service. They are mostly from the hydrographic survey and fisheries protection branch. Twenty-eight clerkships are to be filled by competitive examinations.

AIR SHIP DREAMS

The incorporation of the Universal Aero Navigation Co. at St. Louis, Missouri, has revealed plans for a commercial passenger airship that rival the wildest dreams of Jules Verne. Officials of the corporation declare that within a year they will have a ship that will carry a hundred passengers in a 40-mile gale and at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

The ships are the invention of J. W. Oman, formerly of San Antonio, Tex., but formerly of St. Louis. One is in progress of construction in the shops of the inventor. He claims that his ship can start from either land or water. The airship is called a gyroplane so called from the fact that it is a combination of the gyroscope, the helicopter and the aeroplane.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

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WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

To the children the choice is given of having every loving thought and kindly action that will make every one love them. To think of kindly deeds, but above all at all times to keep the best smiles for our loving fathers and mothers who have worked so hard to give us every comfort.

SUNSHINE AND SHADE

Dear Friends:—It has been said that a cheerful mind and a sad heart make the best companions. Those who have never known real sorrow are apt to be hard. They may express sympathy, but sometimes it lacks the depth of feeling that comes from those who have been "through the mill" themselves.

And the poor sorrowful ones feel the difference in the pity bestowed on a trouble of which the would-be comforter has no practical knowledge, and that which is wrung from the heart of one who knows by sad experience what it is like to suffer.

And so it is good for us to have to walk in the shade sometimes, if it has taught us how to comfort those whose way is dark and stormy. "I think if we were always glad we scarcely could be tender."

It is very difficult for those who have never known anything but happiness and prosperity to "Weep with those who weep."

They want to keep their own happiness unclouded, and may argue that trouble is likely to come upon them quite soon enough.

But the happy people can do so much in life. A little of their happiness, a tiny reflection of their sunshine, will often help tremendously to cheer those who are less fortunate than themselves.

The Real Meaning of Friendship

To be full of goodness, full of cheer-

fulness, full of hope, causes a man or woman to carry blessings, of which he is himself unconscious as a lamp of its own shining."

And also to rejoice with those that do rejoice. What is better than a friend on whose sympathy we can count in all vicissitudes of life?

One whose pleasure is as keen in our good fortune (and herein lies the greatest test of all friendship; to rejoice in the good fortune of our friends) as her compassion was in our sorrow, her counsel in our anxieties.

If we have such a friend and know what her friendship means to us, let us try to be such a one in our turn to others.

It is in the power of each of us to shed a brightening influence around our path as we journey on through life, and so let us try to do our duty, and help to cheer the sad-hearted by our ready understanding and sympathy.

Be useful where thou livest, that they may both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.

The Greatest Gift

Unselfishness, but to be the greatest gift it must be genuine. It cannot be feigned, or assumed; it must be part of our life, a virtue of everyday use. "As long as we love we serve."

Money, a high position, and personal beauty are great gifts, of course; but if they have not been given to us we may still be of use in the world, still hope to make ourselves loved and wanted, like that good woman of whom the poet sings:

"She doeth little kindness,
 Which most leave undone or despise;
 For naught that sets one heart at ease,
 And giveth happiness or peace,
 Is low esteemed in her eyes."

"She hath no scorn of common things,
 And tho' she seem of other birth,
 Round us her heart entwines and clings,
 And patiently she folds her wings,
 To tread the humble paths of earth."

"Rapt in herself she dwelleth not,
 No simple duty is forgot,
 Life hath no dim and lowly spot
 That does not in her kindness share."

WHY THIS PAGE

I must explain why we wish to publish loving actions, however small. In my work I constantly hear someone say, "I never thought that five cents was any use;" "Why, I could have sent a picture, but did not know they were any use;" "If an invalid made those things surely I can make a small article for Sunshine." And in allowing me to publish name and address it very frequently is the means of opening up a branch for Sunshine which always proves a great blessing to the sad and lonely in that district. It is to make friends for my "shut in" members, and to bring about a loving friendship between my readers, that the page was started.

MARGARET.

FRESH AIR FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$19.40
W. J. Guest	5.00
M. L. Kenlis	.50
Maple Leaf Branch, Coultervale	
Man.	2.50

Total..... \$27.40

♦ ♦ ♦

WANTED FOR FRESH AIR WORK

Needs for the Home:—60 sheets, 81 x 52; 30 pillows, about 33 x 42; 50 pillow cases, towels and children's bibs; 30 bed spreads; blankets and napkins, table cloths, children's clothing, table oil cloth, two washable rugs, 35 yard hall runner, bureaus, chairs, dishes, children's chairs and tables, four stands and three clocks, rug 9 x 15 or 9 x 18, three mirrors and table silver, dolls and musical toys, kitchen utensils, garden seeds, shrubs, etc.

♦ ♦ ♦

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Scrap book, stockings, handkerchiefs, book case, Morris chair, table cloth, sheet.

THE CENTS COMETH

Dear Margaret:—I am writing to see if you have any subscription cards. I will try and get as much money as possible. The girls about the same age as I am seem to take an interest in the Sunshine Club, so if they each give five or ten cents it will help a lot. I also expect to get some from other people.

LAURA HAINSTOCK

Kelso, Man.

BOX OF CLOTHING.

Dear Margaret:—I have been a reader of your Sunshine Guild ever since we have taken the Guide. I think it is one of the best I have yet seen. I have a box of clothes nearly ready to send you. I will pay the freight and if there will be any charges at Winnipeg will you please let me know? How have the clothes got to be finished; have they got to have buttons, hooks and eyes and no patches? Some I have, have small patches, and lots are perfectly good, and others plenty good enough for around the house. Let me know anything about them you think is necessary. I may not get these clothes shipped for a month yet as I have a lot to do to them yet, besides my housework. May God be ever with you, and be your constant helper in your good work.

MAY SPEARS.

Lyleton, Man.

Your thoughtful and kind messages were a great delight to me. Won't you write often and tell me more of yourself? We are glad of anything, patched or unpatched.

MARGARET.

HOME FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Dear Margaret:—In looking over the Sunshine page I thought, while out on a visiting tour among the sick and the poor, you might happen to meet some young girl or woman who would like to come to the country and help on a farm. If you happen to know of any person who would do so will you be kind enough to let me know, and if they wish to have the particulars I would write and tell you. In return for this I would send in something for the Sunshine Guild.

MRS. JAMES BELL.

Clearwater, Man.

Trust to be able to send out a girl for summer months. Will write particulars to-day.

MARGARET

Dear Margaret:—I have pleasure in enclosing one dollar for the Sunshine Guild. I see and lament much of the misery human lives are subjected to, and believe it is imperative to help the suffering.

WM. TAYLOR.

Winnipeg, Man.

We are indeed grateful for your loving thought and kindly help. I would be glad to hear from you again. Won't you join our Sunshine Army?

MARGARET.

A FLOURISHING BRANCH.

Dear Margaret:—I thank you very much for the answer to my letter. I am sure you are doing good work. Our branch is engaged in similar work, we are trying to start a day nursery for poor mothers who are forced to go out to work, so that their babies may be well cared for during their absence. We also want to arouse the citizens to procure a shelter for orphan children until they find homes, this seems to be rather a gigantic effort and we feel doubtful whether we can carry it out or not. We have made arrangements to give a tea and concert to the aged poor in the House of Refuge, on 24th of May, also mean to give at times during the summer, joy rides in autos to poor children. We have always been engaged in feeding the poor and clothing those in need, that of course is our work.

You may be able to favor me again with another interesting letter like your last, and wishing you every success with your bazaar. I am very sincerely yours,

ADDIE RICHARDSON.

Chatham, Ont.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Margaret:—We have been looking round to see what we can do to make our pledge a practical one, and I thought you would like to know the result. For one thing we bought a dozen copies of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE; wrote upon them, "Please pass on to some one else," and sent them by post to friends, hoping to interest them in Sunshine Work. We sent a little parcel to the hospital and received a loving reply. We are making arrangements to send two little boys to the lake for a holiday. We are writing monthly letters to several invalids and more frequently to one who is sadly afflicted, and to whom a bright, cheery letter now and then is of untold benefit. We take flowers to the invalids and have made an invalids table something like a long stool, to go across the knees and covered it with baize. And in various other little ways, we are doing what we can to brighten our own little corner of the world.

B.D.

CAN'T FORM BRANCH

Dear Margaret:—I am just sending a few flowers to you now, but will send some more later on. I am sorry I can't form a branch here, as nobody will join. Wishing the club success.

Saltcoats, Sask.

DORA M. GOODDAY.

MARGARET.

LOOKING FOR PLACE

Dear Margaret:—Having been for some time an interested reader of your page, it occurred to me you might be able to help me with regard to the following. A lady residing in England has been advised by her doctor to come to Canada for climatic reasons, and wishes before coming to find a suitable situation. Her age is 40, and she has held a position as matron in a large school where she has been used to servants under her. She could not do hard physical work, but is a competent house-keeper. If your plan for a Girl's Sunshine Hotel is carried through soon and you should need a matron or manageress I think she would be just the person to fill the post, or perhaps you know of some vacancy similar to this. If so will you kindly communicate. In so doing you will greatly oblige

Yours faithfully,

Lloydminster, Sask.

MRS. M. A. BODEN.

I am writing to England and feel sure that your friend can be placed in some suitable post.

MARGARET.

BOX WAS RECEIVED

Dear Margaret:—In the spring I sent you a box of freight, shipped from Lyleton, also sending you a letter by the same train. I have never seen an acknowledgment in THE GUIDE and have never received any letter. I would be very glad if you would enlighten me in this matter and oblige.

Copley, Man.

MAY SPEARE.

Every parcel was acknowledged at the earliest possible moment, but frequently for lack of stamps letters had to lay over. I am glad to say that from now on all letters will be answered promptly.

MARGARET.

WRITES POETRY

I must apologize for not writing sooner; but I have been very busy since school started. My sister and I are going to school now and have a very nice teacher. I am in grade V, and my sister is in grade IV. I must not forget to thank you for the papers that you sent me; they were very nice indeed. I thank you also for putting my letter in print. I am sending a piece of poetry which I composed myself.

THE COMING OF SPRING

Buttercups, buttercups, Oh! so sweet,
 Nestling close to the old oak's feet;
 Here and there are violets blue,
 Oh! violets, I love you too.

Down the meadows the bees are humming,
 Along their solitary way;
 And by the birds I know that spring is coming,
 So everything is glad today.

I love the grass and the lovely green trees,
 And the flowers and the birds and the beautiful
 bees;
 Oh! that the world was full of cheer,
 And there was neither frown nor sneer.

JENNIE DANIEL.

Hillside Farm, Wapella, Sask.

Many thanks for your loving message. Write often, and if I can help you in Sunshine work please let me know.—MARGARET.

A LIVE BRANCH

Dear Margaret:—We are now sending two dollars and fifty cents, hoping it will help and comfort some poor child. I will close, hoping much joy to you for your good work.

CECIL DAY,

Coultervale, Man.

Dear Children:—You are surely working hard. Many thanks for the splendid donations to Sunshine Fresh Air fund. Won't you write a longer letter and tell me of your meeting?—MARGARET.

FINE SCRAP BOOK

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading the Sunshine page in GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and think yours is a grand work. The children are sending a scrap book, two handkerchiefs and a small pair of stockings, hoping they will help to cheer some little one. Enclosed also \$1 for Fresh Air Home.

MRS. H. M. R.

Grand Coulee.

Many thanks for scrap book. It is a beauty. Won't you send the children's names, as this kind act entitles them to membership cards.—MARGARET.

A GOOD FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—I'm sorry I haven't answered your letter sooner, and that I haven't a more cheerful answer to give you. However, maybe later on you will hear from me again. I am enclosing \$1.00 for you to use as you think best. Hope to send more in a short time. I still cherish the idea of having someone come for the hot months. We country people don't stop to think very much of the poor people in the city.

Soon I am going to get up a Sunshine Club here. There are quite a number of little children around here who would be glad to take part, I know. I wish your work all success and hope to be able to help more.

B. T.

Kenton, Man.

I trust this letter and paper I sent to you arrived safely. Write to me, and believe me, when you feel you cannot help, your letter is an inspiration and a comfort to me. I sometimes feel discouraged for a day, but then a door is unexpectedly opened and everything goes well. Don't worry, your loving wish was not in vain.—MARGARET.

A NEW COMER

Dear Margaret:—As I have been reading the letters of the Sunshine Guild, I thought I would like to join. Enclosed you will find twenty-five cents for the Sunshine Guild. I will send more later. I am eleven years of age. I am living with my grandpa here in Willow Bunch. I just came out this spring. I came with my uncle and brother. Please send me a membership card. Hoping the Sunshine Guild will get along well. I will correspond with anyone who will write to me.

TENA STREMLER.

Willow Bunch, Sask.

Many thanks for letter. I am sure many of my Sunshine children would be glad to correspond with you. Write again.—MARGARET.

AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed find three dollars for the Fresh Air Fund. Thank you for the badges, which we received some time ago. We have moved since I last wrote and our address now is Box 1674, Edmonton. Wishing you all success in your good work.

MARION STEVEN.

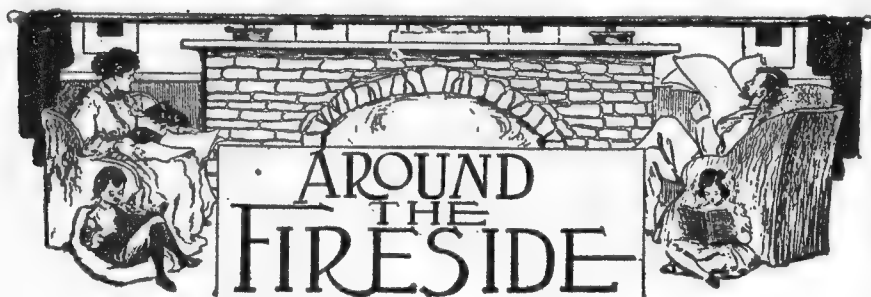
Edmonton, Alta.

I am always glad to hear from old friends. I hope you can start a branch of Sunshine in Edmonton.—MARGARET.



Makes lighter,
 whiter, better
 flavored bread
 —produces
 more loaves
 to barrel.

**PURITY
 FLOUR**



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

A Sense of Order

"Next to your own soul, take care of that bread," was the somewhat startling order given by a long suffering mistress to her kitchen maid, who was rather lax in attention to details of successful bread-making.

"Next to your own soul," practice a keen sense of order in your general housekeeping is a mandate of wider scope, greater necessity, and would include the bread-making.

Many a housekeeper would be classed "famous" were she a man compounding drugs into physic, instead of only "a woman" compounding cereals into bread, so successful is her bread-making, but, oh, the failure of her other housekeeping struggles.

A man may keep his pill-shop in the wildest disorder, even uncleanness; his his own person in corresponding disarray. But in a successful pill-mixer this is genius. It is merely eccentricity. He is above criticism; his conceded genius excepts him from it. Not so woman, alas she can never attain an altitude, where disorder will be ought but disorder, be she ever such a genius in breadmaking or other food product.

To accept this universal dictum of an entirely different standard for woman's conceded excellence; to recognize the necessity for an all-round specializing in housework; to face about and rearrange her faulty system or lack of system; to collect the fraying yarns of her web and weave all into a smooth, harmonious, comforting whole, is the simple, quick told totality of woman's duty, (and even then she is not a genius, but only an ordinary mortal, so high have we set the standard for women.)

The "shortest cut" to this heaven of bliss, a well ordered home, is over the rocky road of perpetual effort. Unfortunately for so many of us, no other highway reaches it.

To begin the day then. First of all, on rising, take a short round of exercises; bend the body backward and forward then sidewise from side to side as far as possible; rotate it, arms and head drooping and limp as possible. Straighten up; raise the arms outward level with the shoulders; inhale deeply, steadily until the lungs are full; exhale slowly and let the arms fall; repeat a few times. Be sure your window is open (it should never be shut) and the air fresh during your exercises.

You do the exercises not to improve the figure, though they will help that amazingly too, but to restore to your over-worked, listless body, that health and poise and elasticity which over-work has robbed you of, so necessary to a proper fulfilment of your duties. No one can do the best for herself or family whose body is bent and therefore weak; the internal organs crowded upon each other, till none can do its best work; the lungs only half inflated and a general half-deadness pervading even her atmosphere. For it must be remembered that the internal organs are suspended in the body and attached to its walls by very elastic tissues, that will allow the organs to crowd one upon another in a very injurious manner, if the body's owner does not prevent the crowding by assuming a correct position.

Fresh air filling the lungs will restore that buoyancy to the body and liveliness to the mind that adds to, indeed makes life worth while. She can then radiate hope and cheer to the household and be an unfailing source of strength and helpfulness, and she'll seldom lack a free hand to aid the less fortunate, which is every woman's "mission."

Dress Upon Rising

No! don't be laughed out of your exercises. These attended to bath and dress rapidly in neat and clean clothing.

Away with wide sleeves and slithery dressing-sacks. How horrible they are about the work. No woman can live a wholly successful, self-respecting day in tattered, soiled clothing. Putting the body in shape fortifies the mind. Plan your work. Stick to the plan, for in it you have doubtless made allowance for Johnny tearing the knee out of his stocking at the last moment before school time; for baby pulling the prop from the churn and upsetting the contents over herself; for husband's crispness when he returns to a meal after chasing stray stock from the crops; for Susan's defection in putting washing soda instead of salt in the porridge.

If no part of the work requires special and immediate attention, a good plan is to begin on the first thing at hand, which will be tidying up. It is wonderful how work disappears when one brings to it a cheerful mind and a well-balanced body. Put your heart into your work, learn to enjoy it. Carlyle says, "If the consciousness of work well done does not compensate you for your labor, then will you be without compensation for life holds no other." This view may sound pessimistic to many, but Carlyle was a great thinker. It may be that he is right.

Begin the day by tidying up. End it by tidying up. Before leaving your room in the morning hang up everything that will hang. Some people can't dispose of night dresses until the bed is made, for they roll them and stuff them under

from the dining table to the kitchen table, heap them up there. In the course of events they clear a place for the dish pan, then they sort the dishes, after that they are handled once again going into the pan. An alert worker carries her clean dish-pan in to the dining room; places cups, saucers, glasses, knives, forks and spoons if not too many, into the pan and carries this load out at one trip. The knives and forks can then be lifted out in a handful and replaced when the glasses are washed. This saves many a step and many a false move which must be eliminated when a woman does her own work successfully.

The nerve-racking irritation of glancing over a roomful of untidiness while confined to some imperative duty will not reappear if the desperate disorder is not allowed to accumulate.

Southey says "Order is the sanity of the mind." Therefore keep order. Keep sane.

* * *

LEARN TO SWIM

The summer camping season is here again. Already the newspapers are saving regular space to record the daily drownings. Old and young are victims; men and women, boys and girls. Inexorable Fate is no respecter of persons.

Experiences of others are no deterrent. Everyone must have his own try in or on the water, and tempts fate for himself. If a realization of the actual danger to life, on the water could be brought to the average mind, foolhardy feats would be greatly lessened. Not many are so resolute in foolishness as the man who determined to sleep over-night in a small row-boat tethered by a couple of strands of binding twine to a stone close to shore. He slept bravely enough for a time, but during the night a storm developed, broke his moorings and carried him out to sea, where the boat's gyrations wakened him. About daybreak the prospect was fearsome enough and were it not for the provident care of a friend who insisted upon putting a couple of oars in the boat prior to its use as a dormitory



Three Happy Bachelors—Rosetown, Sask.

the pillows. Why not hang them up as soon as they are off? Be hygienic. It is easier to put things by properly than it is to hunt and tumble them over and over in search of something their disorder conceals. Practice putting things away when you have finished with them for the day. Insist upon every member of your household doing likewise. It is good training for them.

Unnecessary Work

Some women make heaps of wholly unnecessary disorder themselves. If they are ripping any garment or cutting out a new one they throw scraps everywhere, which are very hard to collect again. They emerge from billows of confusion and untidiness with apparently room for but one scant idea in their small minds; spools and scissors tumble unheeded from their laps, ropes of tangled trimmings, and mixings of unravelled spools and linings are strewn everywhere. They depend upon uncertain periodic "cleaning up times" and never know what it is to have the convenience and speed of order about their work.

Too many women do their work over two or three times. They carry dishes

the man had every chance of being lost.

Loss of life in the water is so often due to carelessness, rather perhaps ignorance, that there is great scope for the humanitarian to encourage training schools or agencies where the general public may acquire a knowledge of water tactics in safe places before venturing on dangerous boatings and bathings which so often result fatally.

If a regulation were enforced that every person who could not take reasonable care of himself in the water were barred from venturing in beyond his depth, a strong incentive to learn swimming would be supplied. So many people are too indolent to learn to swim and too weak to resist any appeal to "come and have a row" or "a dip" though it really means a risking of their lives.

That so many lives are lost annually through not knowing how to swim is ample warrant for a campaign urging a general expert knowledge of the art. Very often too, a swimmer is drowned in an effort to rescue a non-swimming comrade and both are lost, the non-swimmer being the direct cause of the swimmer's death. Perhaps the peril to which one who can't swim exposes

* * * * *

Should a man ask a woman to marry him before he has acquired the needed income? Give reasons for your views.

Write Fireside your opinion on this important question. We want both sexes to speak, but especially the bachelor girls.

* * * * *

his friends who can, will waken him to one of two courses, when he comes to think of it; either to learn swimming for himself or to keep away from deep water.

Having decided upon the rational course, to learn to swim, a first consideration is not to stay too long in the water. Fifteen minutes at a time for most people is enough, and too much for some. The first suspicion of a chill should send one from the water to rub briskly with crash towels till warm again. Greater weariness or listlessness than your exercise warrants means you have been in too long. Those having poor heart action or circulation should be specially careful in the water.

* * *

A MAN'S OPINION

Editor, Fireside:—The letter of Contentment No. 2, in a recent issue is pretty severe and caustic criticism on Farmer's Wife (Slave) and I believe such letters should be signed by the writers real name in the interests of the public. That the above mentioned writer has not observed the facts complained of by "Slave" is strange indeed. Such tactics as were mentioned are common in all neighborhoods, especially these last five years or more. Formerly, when people changed work at threshing time, the fact of most of the crew being neighbors made the meal question easier for the housewife. I think that the menu mentioned by Contentment No. 2 is pretty varied and sumptuous. Does she really serve such splendid repasts every day to her threshers? Are not such meals rather extreme and possibly foolish? Who needs two or more kinds of cake every day with jams and other delicacies on the side? These would not be threshers meals but banquets. There is reason in all things and some women load down their tables at threshing time with all sorts of nick-nacks, that will nor satisfy hunger, just so as to be able to crow over a neighbor who gives plain, sensible meals.

A little charity for others in her class of life would not be lost on Contentment No. 2. We are not all made alike and should have some consideration for others. The women on the farms have a hard enough battle to fight and by all means let there be no disunion among them on trivial questions, but unite together and see that those questions so vital for their existence, are properly looked after. Chief among them is the franchise question. I used to think that other questions were more important, but find that if women had the franchise all other questions affecting their welfare would be settled satisfactorily as a matter of course. Do you see the point? When men have votes they can compel attention from the government. At present they get plenty of courtesies and honeyed words, but the real article of power is denied them through accident of birth. Awake therefore and demand your rights and help clean out the Augean stables of politics!

I trust that the Editor of Fireside will pardon one of the opposite sex in venturing in your circle, but the writer will not do so again.

OLIVER KING

Wawanesa, June 24th.

Note—Many a reader of Fireside will be sorry if Mr. King does not call again. His suggestion is a good one—it is well for women to be able to discriminate between the furtive flatteries of politicians and an actual concession of the franchise for women.

* * *

VALUE OF A HOT SALT-BAG

Many people claim that a salt-bag is better than a hot water bag, as one does not need to be afraid of it leaking or bursting. Make a square bag of flannel, fill it with salt, sew the opening carefully together, then cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. The salt will hold the heat for a long time and also has some medicinal qualities. It can be heated in the oven, on top of the stove or wherever most convenient.

AN ASSOCIATE GRAIN GROWER'S BRIGHT LETTER

Dear Isobel:—I have been much interested and not a little amused by the perusal of an article in THE GUIDE of June 8th, entitled "Fool Things in Economics," and, being, according to this article, one of the fools I would like to controvert some of the severe remarks anent what I consider the most important of woman's spheres, viz.: the home.

Let us begin with home-made furniture, where, I confess, I largely agree with our friend, although if all tools, etc., are to be bought, can it come under the head of economy, as fifty cents will buy an old chair, and one can fix it up with any material there is in the house, crazy patch-work fashion. The above sum about covers the price of a saw alone. But on the other hand, if carpentering is "fool" work for women, as one might be led to suppose, why make milking stools and benches? Surely this is also folly. There are few indeed who do not own an old chair, backless; there is the tub-stand, far more solid than a woman could manufacture, and a "chunk" (excuse the expression—it just fits the case) of dry stove wood, not too long, is an excellent substitute for a milking stool. These last could be resorted to instead of buying, supposing that your neighbors has all the help they required and you had all the work you could manage at home.

Personally, I have herded stock in my younger days, but it was always gratis. I was always in rather an excited state with a dog and a whip at those times (the cattle being in our crop, you know), and when getting my breath after their exodus, I often speculated on the foolishness of the old poets who depicted the herds continually in a peaceful, lowing state; the herd boy was the same (of course with the lowing!!) If they had seen some of our frisky Manitoba stock pitching sheaves or hay they would have come down to common sense talk. The herd boy has not much time for pipe playing in the shade, I tell you (excuse the digression).

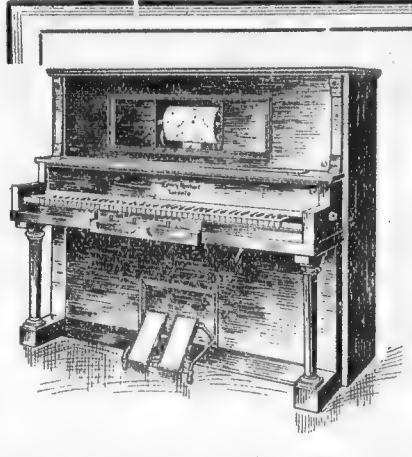
Now, let us attack the third portion, passing over the second. I quite agree with our friend, re the tin lantern. No insurance company would either grant insurance or pay a premium where such a fire encourager was used. As to "where would you get the candle," I reply, "at the departmental stores, of course." True, candles are old-fashioned, but Canada, I think, can cater to the needs of all parties. The syrup-can cook stove is a point-of-oneness 'twixt us, for, unless one sat on the ground (under an umbrella) the stooping would be back-breaking. Bottle rolling pins are all right for an emergency, if you own some small girls who "clear-up" after dinner on a fine day, with their heads full of the delights of "teeters," etc. The rolling pin proper always turns up; it possibly has been popped into the bread box or separator tank for speediness, but "kids will be kids." One can't be always nagging. Now for my Fidus Achates—the flour bag. "Oh, flour bag, manifold are thy uses, and why should anyone cast thee out because thou art not bought with a great price?" True, its weight is reckoned at two pounds on the 100 lbs. of flour; why pay 25 cents to buy linen? I have dried dishes with cotton all my working days and I will say that my dishes are as bright as any done with a 25 cent linen towel. As to the children's skins being muddy, etc., from the use of cotton, I fancy if she enquires closer into the matter she will find that late hours, much pie and candy, and a too lavish use of meat are far more to blame than the harmless flour bag. I boldly assert that I use both salt and flour bags and I do think it is rather plucky to do so, in the face of such stern condemnation. They have served all the purposes mentioned in our friend's letter, with the exception of the nighties. I think that lace on either cotton or silk night dresses, smacks of vulgarity; frills of the material are quite sufficient decoration (to my old-fashioned ideas). And certainly my flour never comes in "dirty" old bags. It would be very quickly returned did I receive it in such an unsanitary condition. The mills I have dealt with send out new factory cotton a little poorer in quality, truth to tell, than formerly; but maybe the eye of some miller may light on this poor little scribble and make himself a public benefactor by improving the stuff.

It's mighty hard work finding brand new quarters for new cloth with one hand, while you throw new cotton out of the window. The quarters here find their way all too quickly into soles and uppers of many sizes of past years, with which to shoe young Canada. "Why should you hang up mops and brooms," comes next. In both cases, because it is orderly. With the mop it is sanitary. Has our friend ever kept house that she asks such a question? The perfume of a mop after lying on the floor for a few days is on no account to be compared to Attar of Roses, and the microbes bred therefrom are a far more serious menace to health than the paper and string handled by the "germ laden clerk." The clerks must make their best bow. If our friend tries the experiment of hanging up one broom and leaving the other on the floor, her doubts regarding this subject will be satisfied. Rice water is such an excellent cleanser of the stomach and bowels, I am surprised at any question being raised about keeping it. Substitute it for milk in teething diarrhoea for babes, it being a gentle astringent. Why I save wrapping paper is because I can't do without it. I never have it "wholesale;" for that reason it saves much unnecessary scrubbing of tables, particularly in dressing fish—burn the paper and contents; so easy and cleanly. Did our friend ever count how many pieces of paper can be packed into a 50 pound tea chest? Try it, also the filling of a sugar bag (paper) with dried peel. She won't have to "camp in the yard" to have room to get around. Many a time I have blessed the same aromatic bag when a request to "please dine a few travellers," when the roads were bad and mud-holes many, and I unprepared. The peel-flavored sauce surrounding an island of sponge pudding was eaten with great gusto by mine guests. Montreal True coffee, which the inhabitants pride themselves on the concoction of, is made with egg, shells and all, and is delicious. Are Montrealers barbarians? Chamber's definition of the word is "uncivilized, rude, savage." Some of the kindest friends I have are of that city, and extended hospitality and friendship to me and mine when we were "strangers in a foreign land." As to the blueberry story, the woman was a pure and perfect fool; blueberries want to be up to "top-notch" to be really palatable. I never grudge throwing out stuff of that description. The fact is our household does not deal in tinned foods. It's poor economy and you never know what you are eating. But, stay! Was that a squeaky voice remarking: "Hand that over to me?" It must be the waste paper basket. Well, good-bye. Success and a good harvest to all, and may THE GUIDE increase an hundred thousand fold.

(MRS.) ROSE GURRELL.

Dauphin.

[Note.—Yes, the writer of "Fool Things in Economics" kept house twenty-five years. In all that time she has never suspended her broom and never had one lose shape. The cause of mis-shapen brooms is in the handling during sweeping, not on standing on the handle end when not in use. She always washes her mop in clean water after using and sets out in the sun to dry; in fact leaves it out doors always when not in use. She makes two dish towels from twenty-five cents' worth of dish linen. Two flour sacks will cost twelve cents in actual value (two pounds flour each) and have to be ripped and hemmed and washed and bleached and indeed well worn before they can pass as useful in dish wiping, and, oh, the color of them! Why not return them to the mill (they'll take them if kept clean) and get their price—for they have a price—and then buy linen, the accepted product for dish wiping. It might happily be a bigger "gamble" to save up left over rice water till some unfortunate infant caught summer complaint and could economically drink it, than to go on the stock exchange and deal in margins. The child might not get sick. Then, what? Why not cook the rice in just enough water to soak up and leaving none to throw away. When the child got sick make a clean fresh supply of rice water on purpose—at four cents a pound one-eighth of a pound of rice shouldn't be figured on in times of sickness. Montrealers are doubtless all that fancy paints them; but an egg shell isn't a pretty thing to boil in your coffee.



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When she started housekeeping, of course she used Windsor Salt.

She knows—by years of experience—that Windsor Salt is best. And naturally, she won't use any other.

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10

Really, Mrs. Turrell, you must favor us with your views on the subject mentioned in your private letter. If our woman readers who can write could be brought to see that it is their duty to entertain and instruct those whose gifts do not lie that way, we would have heaps of fine letters, for our women are not

without talent in this line in the West. It is full time for Mrs. Louise Langston to appear again and "Manitoba Pioneer" is overdue. The others should get busy and be ready to fall into the ranks, for there's room and a welcome for all.—

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Direct Legislation

TWO friends, one day, became engaged in an altercation that finally led to blows and a rough and tumble fight. A crowd gathered.

When the combatants hit the ground Casey was on top and doing well.

But suddenly the crowd were astonished to hear from the supposed victor, "Help, help, let me up!"

The crowd around saw no reason for helping the man on top and a bystander called to him, "If you want to get up, why don't you? You're on top."

"For heaven's sake, help me," returned Casey, "He has my nose betwixt his teeth."

Mr. Western Farmer, don't that little story remind you of your part in the government of this fair Dominion and each constituent part of it. Every three, four or five years, as suits the pleasure of our aristocratic governments, you have a chance to battle with monopolies, tariffs, grafts and all other private usages of public utilities.

Pre-election promises and bombastic pledges by the party candidates give you the idea that you're on top. This idea holds you through the campaign and the election when one of the parties is put into power. Then you have to take water and holler for help. "What are you squealing about," ask the ministers, "you elected us and are ruling the country?"

But you're not, Mr. Farmer. The private interests have your respective noses between their respective sets of molars.

And they keep the noses there; and they chew them; and it hurts through the most vital part; the pocketbook; and the government makes no effort to "help you up."

These noses represent the many things that Western farmers would like to have done. But the monopolists have you cinched. They control the very men who made the broad promises at election time. And what can you do to help yourself up? Not a thing. You must appeal and petition and kow-tow to the powers that be. But not a chance do you have to rescue your proboscis until the government decides to let you up through the medium of a general election.

And then you fight a noble battle to put some Grit or Tory into the Dominion or provincial parliament, as the case may be. You pat yourself on the back and say, "Well done," but before many days that darned nose gets caught again.

But it is not necessary that the farmers and the public at large should find themselves in this position. True, we must have representatives. But not representatives influenced by the few at the expense of the many. But it is not necessary in this short article, nor is it the province of the article to deal with present abuses. They have been dealt with and will continue to be, but this will deal with the remedy.

That remedy is Direct Legislation. A remedy that would be easily put into operation were it not for the greed of the vested interests that constantly fight against any legislation that brings the law-making powers nearer the people. The public of this and every other nation under a representative government will be ground under the heels of the oppressors until we, through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, make the law-makers directly responsible to us.

Initiative and Referendum

In outlining a plan for Direct Legislation, Prof. Frank Parsons, one of the world's most prominent economists, couches an explanation about as clearly and precisely as it could be given. "Elect your legislators," he says, "and let them pass laws exactly as they do now except that no act but such as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect until ninety days in case of a state law. If within the said time a certain percentage of the voters of the state (say five or ten per cent.) sign a petition asking that the law or ordinance be submitted to the people at the polls, let it be so submitted at the next regular election, or at a special election, if fifteen or twenty per cent. of the voters so petition. If the majority of those voting on the measure favor it, it becomes a law; if the majority are against it, it is vetoed by the people."

"Let it be further provided that if the legislature neglect or refuse to take any

such action by law, franchise, contract, etc., as the people desire, the matter may be brought forward for prompt decision by a petition signed by a reasonable percentage (say five or ten per cent.) of the voters of the state. The petition may simply state the general purpose and scope of the desired measure, leaving the legislature to frame a bill or it may embody a bill. In any case, the proposed measure (together with the action of the legislature upon it, if any) will go to the polls for final decision at the next election, or earlier, if a sufficient number (say fifteen or twenty per cent.) of the voters so petition.

The Initiative is the proposal of a law by the people.

The Referendum is the submission of a law to the people at the polls for approval or rejection.

Now, to take a concrete example. Suppose that Manitoba had the Initiative and Referendum and the people wanted a better system or land values taxation. A petition would be circulated together with the text of the legislation desired by the farmers. If the requisite number of signatures were obtained the legislature would be bound to pass the law at their next session; not a law of their own making but exactly the law that the farmers proposed. This portion of the proceedings is the Initiative.

The bill would not become a law until a certain time had elapsed after the prorogation of the session. Before that time it would be submitted to the people at the polls. They would adopt it or reject it as they saw fit. This step is the Referendum.

By the use of these two privileges the people have the law at their will. They may at their pleasure repeal an old law, amend it or enact a new one. Moreover, the people can prevent the passage of laws that they consider disadvantageous. If the legislature passes a law which they do not want the people immediately call for a Referendum and veto the legislation before it goes into effect, whereas, now the people must accept the law whether they want it or not.

Direct Legislation is a simple system. There are only a few points to be decided in enacting such a system. First, of course, the laws must be gotten on the statute books. This will be hard to do in a party-ridden country, but the voice of the people united will make the legislators take notice. Then when the party in power, the government, signify their willingness to pass such legislation, the percentages must be determined.

These measures are in use in many cities and states in the United States, and in every case have worked out to the upliftment of the moral tone of the government. The percentages used in the Initiative and Referendum vary all the way from five per cent. to fifty-one per cent. Naturally the party in power wishes the percentage to be as high as possible so that their work will not be greatly interfered with on account of the large number of signatures necessary.

The Recall

This, in brief, is an explanation of the measures by which the people compel or prohibit legislation. There is another force in the system that puts the power of deposing any representative at any time they see fit, in the hands of the people. This is the Recall. When a constituency becomes dissatisfied with the services of its representative they circulate a petition in the same manner as for the Initiative or the Referendum. If the required number of signatures (about 10 per cent.) are procured the representative must at once resign according to law, and a by-election is held. The unseated member may run again if he likes, against the new candidate. If a majority of the voters are dissatisfied with his services and vote for the new candidate, the member is deposed. Experience has shown that with the Recall in force there is little call for its use. Every politician wishes to stay in office, and when he knows that the people can recall him at any time he will work for their best interests.

There is nothing original in this short resume of the purpose and effect of Direct Legislation. Many of the correspondents of THE GUIDE have shown vagueness on some of the points and it has been the endeavor to here state them as briefly and simply as possible. Should any reader desire further information it will gladly be given.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

MANITOBA ELECTION

Results in the Manitoba elections held Monday indicate that the Roblin government has been returned to power with practically the same number of seats that they had before. At this writing all the constituencies had not been heard from but from those already in it is evident that the division of the house will not show a change of more than one seat, if any.

Present results show that the Liberals and Conservatives each gained five seats. The four Winnipeg seats were evenly divided the liberals showing a gain of one in the city. Every member of the present cabinet was returned.

Following the announcement of the results, Premier Roblin addressed an assemblage of voters. In part, Mr. Roblin said: "I consider the result of the election a splendid vindication of the attitude the government has assumed on questions of public policy, especially so in regard to the boundary and government elevators. The government feels now that the people are behind them in the demand for equality with Saskatchewan and Alberta, and will therefore insist on the recognition of that principle in any statement that may be made as to terms."

Other members of the cabinet also thanked the voters for their return.

The returns by constituencies appear on the next page.

MIAMI FAIR

The Agricultural Society of Miami is being congratulated on having planned and successfully carried out as the fourth annual event one of the best and biggest exhibitions ever held in Southern Manitoba.

This success is due not only to the energy and ability of the management but to the public spirited interest and co-operation of the people as a whole. It will be remembered that the idea of home-stead competitions originated in Miami several years ago, a feature which has been adopted by the government and has borne splendid results throughout the province in improved farms and farm buildings.

Garden Lawn Prize

This year a prize was offered by Mr. Marsh, principal of the public school, for the best kept grounds and the beautiful lawns, trim shrubberies and gay flower beds testify to the zeal and enthusiasm with which the people have worked to enhance the natural beauty of their town.

The exhibition premium list issued some time ago was an example of what wide awake business men can do in the way of advertising; and visitors who had formed their opinions solely from this booklet were not surprised to find stores and public buildings that would be a credit to a town five times the size.

At the fair ground everything had been done to promote the comfort of the public. The ladies of the Anglican and Presbyterian churches served meals, and the former had a sale of work in connection with their booth.

Imported Horses

Among the entries of imported horses, those of J. Jickling and Thos. Lawrie deserve special notice. The general purpose class was a large one and the exhibitions of team work very fine.

Amongst the cattle were some splendid specimens of Durhams, Holsteins and Polled Angus, and the sheep and swine classes were well filled.

In the fancy work department there was a bewildering profusion of beautiful things, and the admiration given to the domestic exhibit was a tribute to the housekeepers of the district. The school children had a corner to themselves with a good display of maps, drawings, writing, compositions and pressed flowers.

Poultry Showed Well

The poultry exhibition under the management of the Miami Poultry Association, deserves more than passing notice. The fact that the association was organized only two months ago, and that over 400 birds were shown, says a great deal for the executive committee.

Mr. E. Bray, the president, has an extensive and intimate knowledge of poultry, and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the subject in Western Canada. With Mr. Bray are associated Messrs. F. Collins, J. Perce and T. Garrett.

Amongst the most prominent exhibitors were Mrs. Cooper, of Tresbank; W. J. Currie, Lauder, and W. Phillips, Fanny-stelle, who shared first honors in White and Barred Rocks.

The display of Buff, Black and White Orpingtons was good, there being thirty entries of B. O. hens, and a large entry of B. O. chickens. Light Brahmas made a fair showing. A. Shelther, of Brandon, had an entry of Partridge Cochins that was a good showing in itself. There was a good class of Silver Spangled Hamburgs and a fair sprinkling of other varieties. Polish and Houdans were well represented, and the Mediterranean classes were fair.

soil is a most important phase of the conservation problem.

These observations are set forth in a farmers' bulletin prepared by W. J. Spillman, agriculturalist in charge of office of the farm management of the agricultural department. Mr. Spillman says that in order that the prairie country may not follow the descent of the east and south it is necessary that intelligent and vigorous effort be made to farm correctly.

Renting of land on short leases for the purpose of growing grain for the market is one of the surest means of reducing the productive power of the soil. Well managed pastures and rational systems of crop rotation is necessary to the development of permanent systems of profitable farming.

Land owners must realize this, and must take steps to improve renting methods by stocking their farms with

marked degree. Comparing the five year period ending in 1903 with that ending in 1908, exports of corn and its products decreased from 135,000,000 bu. to 82,000,000 bu. a decrease of 39 per cent. During the same time exports of wheat decreased from 212,000,000 to 114,000,000 bu., a decrease of 46 per cent.

If America is to retain the favorable balance of trade which has characterized the last quarter of a century it must be done not by an increase in acreage, as in the past, but by an increase in yield per acre. There are no longer unlimited areas of virgin soil to exploit. The question whether the country will be able to meet increased demands for food and clothing by increasing its yield is a pertinent one.

♦ ♦ ♦

TROOPS ON GUARD

A Halifax wire of July 11, said:—A military train left Halifax for Springhill mines at four o'clock this afternoon with two companies of the Royal Canadian regiment and an officer and three men each of the army medical corps and army service corps, 170 men all told, under command of Major Fages, brother of Colonel Fages. There was no disturbance to-day, but it is generally conceded that in the excited feeling between the company's men and the strikers, a spark at any time might start a riot. About 1,200 men and boys are idle because of the strike.

♦ ♦ ♦

CONES WERE SEIZED

A New York dispatch of July 11, said:—Eight million ice cream cones were seized to-day by U.S. Marshall Henkel and United States Inspector Lynd on the pier of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. On Friday three quarters of a million cones were seized by the marshal. Both shipments were consigned by the Consolidated Wafer Company, of Brooklyn, to the Harkrider Morrison Company, of Galveston, Tex.

The seizure was made on an order of the United States district court on the application of United States District Attorney Wise under the Pure Food Act, as it is claimed that the cones contain boric acid and saccharine in place of sugar.

The company making the shipments notified Marshall Henkel to-day through their attorney that they would put in a claim for their goods and appear in the United States court two weeks from to-day when the case comes up for hearing. A United States official said to-night that the boric acid was used to give artificial color to the cones and to conceal imperfections.

There have been reports from many parts of the country within the past few weeks of children dying after eating ice cream cones. Commissioner of Health, Lederlee said to-day that the health department had stop the use of boric acid in milk and cream because it was deemed harmful to children's stomachs. While the commissioner would not commit himself as saying he believed the eating of the ice cream cones led to the death of the children, he said it was apt to interfere with digestion. It could not be definitely ascertained just how much boric acid was discovered in the seized cones but it was said that the amount was not enough to injure a child's stomach.

♦ ♦ ♦

CALM PREVAILS IN BRITAIN.

Cabling Chicago, T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist M.P., says:—"The situation is greatly changed in the house of Commons and the whole political world. John Redmond's success in getting the ministers to have November sittings and to postpone the final stages of the budget till then has produced equal delight and appeasement in Liberal and Irish circles. The Liberals are pleased because the postponement of the budget leaves the fate of the government entirely in the hands of the house of commons and thus prevents any chance of any such compromise by the Liberal negotiators as



Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Turkeys, ducks and geese made a fair showing, and the pigeon entries though few were good.

Prizes in cups, cash, etc., were awarded to the value of \$400.

The poultry house is modern in every detail and the members of the association have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their initial exhibition.

♦ ♦ ♦

FEAR SOIL EXHAUSTION

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of July 11, said:—The agricultural department is concerned about the exhaustion of the soil of the United States. On the prairies of the west fertility is beginning to wane. In many of the older communities fertility has been reduced below the point of profitable production. How to restore and maintain productivity of

a full complement of domestic animals in case the renter is not able to do this for himself, and by giving longer leases, whereby the renter may reap the reward of intelligent management.

In view of the soil waste that has occurred, Mr. Spillman asserts, it is not surprising that values of farm products have risen to a marked degree in the last few years. This has affected our industries. City people are beginning to turn toward the land. The agricultural department receives many hundreds of letters annually from persons employed in manufacturing, mercantile and transportation industries, asking for information that will enable them to become farmers.

Not only has the value of farm products increased, but exports, especially of breadstuffs, have fallen off in a

would imperil the Liberal principles. Hence that dangerous spirit of misgiving and revolt which threatened open rupture between the ministry and its supporters has disappeared and the whole political temper is again tranquil and even cheerful so far as the Liberals and Irish ranks are concerned. The Tories are equally pleased, their opinion being that all this cessation from conflict helps them by soothing the popular passion against the house of lords.

"These facts account for the considerable change during the week in the attitude of all parties toward the conference. The pessimism which looked for an early rupture or a final disagreement, owing to the gulf between the two parties, has given place to a spirit of optimism, and the general impression is that the conference will eventuate in an agreement between the two parties.

"But though this transformation of temper may mean something, it cannot be taken too seriously. Never has a political secret been better kept than the proceedings of the conference. Even to their colleagues the negotiators are dumb. Balfour's illness, besides, introduces a new element of uncertainty and delay.

"Another curious sign of the times is the feeling among the more rational Conservatives that the conference, if it means a compromise on the constitutional question of the lords' veto, may also mean a compromise on the Irish question. Evidently everybody feels the solution of the Irish question cannot be much longer delayed. This feeling is aided greatly by the spectacle of the Irish party controlling all English politics at this moment. It was the Irish party which forced Premier Asquith and the cabinet into the announcement of the demand of guarantees from the late King. It was the Irish party that passed the budget and forced it down the throats of the house of lords, and it was the Irish party which forced the November sitting. The Tories are thus driven to contemplate the desirability of removal from the imperial parliament of so disturbing an element.

"Another factor is the well known opinion of the present king that the local questions should no longer occupy so much of the time and attention of the imperial government and that a system of home rule all round should leave the imperial parliament to deal solely with imperial affairs.

"Ulster and the Orangemen are the only obstacles left to a settlement between the two parties on the home rule question."

WARNING AGAINST PEST

The "army worm" has destroyed the entire timothy crop near Heron Lake, Minnesota, and the insects in unprecedented numbers, are ravaging the fields in other portions of the state. Professor F. L. Washburn, state entomologist, and his staff assistants, have been fighting the pest, and Professor Washburn has issued from the state school of agriculture, a circular giving instructions to farmers as to most effective means of combatting the pest. Reports of devastation have been received, Professor Washburn says, from Worthington, Rushton, Revere, Russell, Murdock, Windom, St. James, Elbow Lake and elsewhere, and in one instance he says, a farmer near Hills had a forty acre field of crops ruined, while there was damage also at Otter Tail.

The army worm is the cut worm, the circular says, and it is found this year to be present in timothy fields that have not been rotated for a number of years. The land has not been disturbed by the plow, and the worms have been allowed to breed unmolested. This, Professor Washburn says, points to the necessity of rotation of crops and fall plowing. If timothy were plowed up and rotated once in three years, he says, the trouble would be very much done away with.

Instructions to farmers contained in the circular read as follows: "We are advising, where the land is not too dry, and will admit of it, plowing two deep furrows across the line of march of the worms, with the steep side towards the crop to be protected, and killing the worms with kerosene when they accumulate in the furrows. Or, spraying a broad strip about the worms, or across their line of march, with Paris Green, at the rate of two pounds in 100 gallons of water; or arsenate of lead,

MANITOBA RESULTS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The following are the results of Monday's election by constituencies so far as is known:

Constituency—	Conservative	Liberal	Majority
Arthur	A. M. Lyle		208
Assiniboia	Aime Benard		572
Avondale	J. Argue		76
Beautiful P.	Hon. J. H. Howden		Accl.
Birtle		G. H. Malcolm	176
Brandon City	Hon. G. R. Coldwell		251
Carillon	A. Prefontaine		88
Cypress	George Steel		76
Dauphin	J. G. Harvey		57
Deloraine	Ried		...
Dufferin	Hon. R. P. Roblin		436
Emerson	Dr. J. D. McFadden		122
Gilbert Plains	Hughes		106
Gimli	B. L. Baldwinson		202
Gladstone		Dr. Armstrong	184
Hamiota	W. Ferguson		87
Kildonan	Dr. Grain		81
Killarney	George Lawrence		110
Lakeside		S. D. McPherson	70
Lansdowne		T. C. Norris	252
La Verandrye		W. Molloy	9
Manitou	Hon. R. Rogers		456
Minnedosa		J. W. Thompson	47
Morden		Dr. McConnell	41
Morris	Hon. C. H. Campbell		418
Mountain		J. W. Baird	226
Norfolk	R. F. Lyons		244
Portage la P.	Hon. H. Armstrong		171
Rhineland		Val Winkler	110
Rockwood	I. Riley		67
Russell		W. Valens	7
St. Boniface	Joseph Bernier		300
South Brandon	A. H. Carroll		10
Springfield		D. A. Ross	90
Swan River		D. D. McDonald	23
Turtle Mountain	Hon. J. H. Johnson		123
Virdeu	H. C. Simpson		198
Winnipeg Centre	T. W. Taylor		52
Winnipeg North		S. Hart Green	664
Winnipeg South	L. McMeans		52
Winnipeg West		T. H. Johnson	50
Conservatives			27
Liberals			14

the latter being better, at the rate of four pounds to the same quantity of water. Or, doing both—namely, plowing and poisoning. We also suggest plowing up fields where they are getting into the soil to pass through the resting stage.

"The worm or caterpillar turns into a brown pupa, from which issues a brownish moth, which lays its eggs on the leaves of grass or grain and other plants, and the destructive process is repeated.

"Co-operation in the attack against these insects is urged upon those in districts which are affected, for there might remain on one man's place enough worms

to lay waste the entire neighborhood later on if everyone did not take preventive measures.

"The presence of this worm on cured hay does not poison it for stock, as has been supposed by some farmers."

EARL GREY'S RETURN

Earl Grey has cabled that he will sail for home on Friday by one of the Canadian Northern liners. Arrangements for his trip to Hudson's Bay are about completed, save as to the date of starting.

Major Moodie will be in charge of the overland party.



The Friend Turns Robber

News Item—It is estimated that the intense heat has reduced the value of the crop in Western Canada by \$20,000,000

HEAT KILLS TEN.

A New York wire of July 11, said:—Ten deaths were recorded to-day to be added to those already listed as due to the wave of sweltering heat that has held New York and its vicinity in its grasp. To-night thousands in the east side slept in the open air and the park benches were crowded until a late hour. Fire escapes and roofs of tenements were sleeping places. The recreation piers were filled with mothers and children. The worst feature of the heat spell, although not due to it, was a water famine due to a break in the mains in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn to-day. For eight hours more than 60,000 persons had no water in their homes.



TAFT REDUCING WEIGHT.

President Taft is trying to reduce his weight. Every morning when most persons on vacation are sleeping peacefully, Mr. Taft rolls reluctantly out of bed, gets into trunks and running shirt, and hastens toward the gymnasium, at his summer home at Beverly, Mass. This is at 7 o'clock and as if the hour were not enough to keep the curious away, the secret service men double their vigilance at this time.

The president's gymnasium is a large room at one corner of the cottage far removed from the family sleeping apartments. It is equipped with chest weights, rings, bars and other athletic apparatus. There is also a wrestling mat and two sets of boxing gloves. Mr. Taft started in last week to take off 25 pounds. When he left Beverly last year he weighed 265 pounds. His present weight is about 285 pounds.



SPRING LAMBS IN WINTER

Real spring lamb—not mutton—for the Christmas season will be a possibility if the U. S. agricultural department has good luck with experiments now being made. It has a new breed of sheep out at the experiment station at Bethesda, and they look more like goats than they do like anything else. The sheep came originally from the west coast of Africa, but this particular herd came from Barbadoes. They are red as a bright bay horse, black underneath and have black legs and feet. They are shaped distinctly like a goat and they have no fleece, being provided with short-laying red hair.

Like a goat they will eat anything, and will clear out underbrush better than a man with a grubbing hoe, but they have the disadvantage that when the undergrowth is gone, they will girdle big trees. The virtue of the strange sheep is that they are extremely prolific.

Of course, such thin flanked animals do not raise satisfactory legs of mutton but it is thought that this can be corrected. The sheep mature very early, and some of them are being crossed with Shropshire to see whether a strain cannot be developed that will give a good marketable leg of lamb.

Some experiments have already been made in breeding wool onto the goat-like sheep. Some of them have been crossed with merino, and the result is what looks like a felt covered sheep, half the coat being wool and the other half hair.



Co-operation in the United Kingdom


Continued from page 18

themselves of dependence on outside capital altogether, by acquiring through investment or by accumulated capital, the value of the property.

6.—The capital for building his house is provided at a cheaper rate than it could be obtained on any system that is commercially sound.

By gradual process, therefore, it lies with the tenant to transfer the ownership from non-tenant shareholders, who take the main risk to begin with, to the tenant shareholders, who, it is hoped, may become the ultimate owners. This follows the policy adopted by Godin with his employees in the co-partnership iron foundry at Guise.

It will be seen that the division of risks is a varying one, as between the non-tenant shareholders and the tenant shareholders. The proportion of the non-tenant's capital is largely to begin with, declining as a tenant shareholders' proportion grows.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JULY 11, 1910.)

Wheat.—The market has ruled quite strong during the week past, advancing from the previous week to as high as \$1.08½ for July wheat. The American government report was much more bullish than expected and this caused wheat to take quite a sharp advance on our market. However, importing countries do not follow our advance, and while crop prospects in this country have not improved during the week past, still we do not think the crop is deteriorating much, and with favorable weather during the filling period from now until harvest, this country should reap more than half a crop, and if it does we will then have considerable wheat for export; and if we have it for export we will naturally have to sell at a price which importing countries are willing to pay for it. The European country seem to have a bumper crop in sight, and are apparently almost independent of America for their supplies during the next twelve months. This being the case, our prices now might be high enough.

On the other hand, should Europe require our wheat, then they will naturally have to put their price up to where we would be willing to sell to them, and thus our prices might advance to a higher level than they have been in the past year. However, markets are good now, and we think in all probability it will be a good time to make sales of cash grain which has been held over.

Oats are still in good demand with slightly increased prices over last week. The oat crop has probably suffered much more than the wheat, as our October oats are selling about 1½ to 2 cents above July oats. This goes to show that there has been considerable damage done the oat crop, but prices are getting now to be quite high and we do not look for much further advance.

Barley has been in rather slow demand as usual.

Flax has seen a good advance and is now in good demand at the advanced price.

Liverpool Letter

(BY PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28, 1910.)

Since this day week our market has been ruled by a series of sensational reports from America. The suddenness with which the spring wheat crop has been brought to the verge of disaster is certainly surprising, and operators in Europe may be pardoned for attributing some of it to excitable bulls and panic-stricken shorts. For the whole week the American and Canadian news has been to the front, practically to the exclusion of all other influences. The facts are, however, that Europe looks like having bumper crops all round, with the one exception of France, and we do not think there is anything very serious the matter even with the French crop. Reports from Russia have further improved, and the same applies to Roumania, the weather in both countries being now highly favorable for the crops. Russia is not offering freely. Indian wheats are steadily held, and the advance in our market has brought us now within more reasonable distance of the Indian prices. Shipments to Europe were last week again on a very small scale, and we expect we shall have for some weeks a continued light movement. In spite of the light shipments, however, the demand for cash wheat is anything but active, and for distant wheat there is no demand. We believe the trend of European prices would have been downward during the past week had it not been for the strength in American markets, as it is seldom we reach the end of June with the general European outlook so favorable for the crops.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, JULY 1, 1910.)

Wheat.—After heavy fluctuations, America is closing about unchanged against a week ago.

Every morning the grain traders found on their breakfast-table more alarming news about the dreadful heat, destroying acre by acre the U. S. spring wheat crop and the Canadian too. Those who were short in Chicago might have seen their appetite somewhat influenced by this news, while the other ones, who had no interest in American futures, rather envied the inhabitants over there, enjoying such fine sunshine, whilst in Europe we had to protect ourselves against cool and rainy weather by waterproofs and umbrellas. But since two days matters seem to have changed; the Americans are getting the rains and we are on the point to salute the reappearance of blue skies and brilliant sunshine. It is of course undoubted that the spring wheats have greatly suffered during the five months of the present year, for a rainfall of only one inch during that period, against the normal one of five inches, must have done evil. But, is this evil already irreparable to its whole extent, and does the larger acreage not offset a good deal of damage? Do the large reserves from old crops in Russia and also in America count for nothing? Can the U. S. A. for a good deal of their winter wheat—at least at the beginning—go on without export, and far more, can Canada go on without it? Is Europe not, by other supplies and sources, independent enough to expect to see America and Canada appropriate their prices for the excess to European values?

Logic should answer to all these questions very loudly; yes—and we have seen that logic after all always gets the upper hand. Of course, we could put down the above opinion with much more certitude, if we were one month farther, and if all our crops were already gathered. Let us hope that this will be the case, and then we can easily leave to our readers the decision what they have to do.

Barley.—Slow demand; some business passing to the Continent in Russians for new crop. The latter is very well spoken of.

Oats and Rye are dragging along without any special feature worth mentioning.

Linseed.—Firm and weak markets have alternated in Europe, in sympathy with the capricious ups and downs in Duluth options, the latter being very sensitive to the reports of drought and showers in the flaxseed districts. On the whole, judging from the various reports from North America, the crops do not seem to develop under favorable conditions. Of course, eventual general rains may improve a good deal of the reported damage, but the most critical period has still to be passed through. Under such circumstances further contrarieties become doubly serious, influencing Europe—already so sensitive—sharply, for we want American flaxseed to compensate the prospective deficiency in our supplies from other countries. Meanwhile we are every day getting closer to the period, when the decreasing supplies from Argentine and India will exert their full effect upon the consumptive position on this side. If we take hold of the most optimistic statistics in regard to the quantities at our disposal up to the end of the year, we cannot help feeling rather bullish in the long run, the much the more so, if America should be missing altogether. Prices are closing about unchanged on the week, with signs of better consumptive demand in prospect.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are firm and fully 3d. dearer, but quiet.

Off Coast Cargoes.—33/- (approx. 99c.) bid, 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) asked for Francesco Ciampa.

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—34/6 (approx. \$1.03½) now asked for a sailer of Milling Blue Stem, afloat.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—33/- (approx. 99c.) to 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) asked for sailers of South Australian and Victorian afloat.

Chilian Wheat Cargoes.—33/3 (approx. 99½c.) now asked for 12,000 qrs. Chilian sailer, March.

Russian wheat cargoes are firm at 3d. to 6d. advance. Azoff-Black Sea, June-July offers at 34/6 (approx. \$1.03½) to 35/9 (approx. \$1.07½).

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat. Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are firm at about 7½d. advance, but quiet. Parcels to London are firm and Canadian are 6d. to 9d. dearer.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.) .. June-July .. 35/1½ approx. \$1.05½

No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. July-August .. 34/7½ " 1.03½

No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. July-August .. 33/9 " 1.01½

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.) .. June-July .. 36/- " 1.08

No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. June-July .. 35/- " 1.05

No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. June-July .. 34/6 " 1.03½

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firmer but there is less inquiry.

Choice White Kurrachee .. June .. 6/8½ approx. \$.96½

Red Kurrachee .. June-July .. 6/6½ " .94

Indian parcels to London are firm, and 6d. to 9d. dearer,

Choice White Kurrachee .. July-August .. 33/9 approx. \$1.01½

No. 2 Club Calcutta .. Afloat .. 35/9 " 1.07½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

13,000 qrs. West Australian .. sold last night .. 33/3 approx. \$.99½

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

8,000 qrs. Victorian .. B-L, 19/4 .. 33/6 approx. \$1.00½

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

3,800 tons Rosafe .. sold in parcels .. 31/6 approx. \$.94½

SALES OF PARCELS TO ARRIVE (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July .. 34/6 approx. \$1.03½

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. By 15 July .. 32/6 approx. \$.97½

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July-August .. 34/6 approx. \$1.03½

(LONDON)

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat .. 34/- approx. \$1.02

THURSDAY, JUNE 23

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July-August .. 34/- approx. \$1.02

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June-July .. 33/6 approx. \$1.00½

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June-July .. 34/3 approx. \$1.02½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for July and October delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
July 6	July	106	34	190
"	Oct.	100	36½	171
July 7	July	104	34	185
"	Oct.	99	36½	174
July 8	July	104½	35	190
"	Oct.	100	36	176
July 9	July	108½	35	190
"	Oct.	101	37½	180
July 11	July	107	35½	200
"	Oct.	100½	36½	175
July 12	July	109	35	200
"	Oct.	102½	37½	182

Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

(CORN TRADE NEWS, JUNE 28.)

Australian	7½/-	approx. \$1.01
Blue Stem	6/9½	" .97 3-5
Red Walla Walla	6/9½	" .97 3-5
1 Hard Spring	7/7½	" 1.09 4-5
1 Nor. Man.	7/6½	" 1.08 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
2 Hard Winter	7/6	" 1.08
Ch. Wh. Chilian.	6/9½	" .98
Ch. Wh. Karachi.		
Cleaned terms	6/8½	" .96 1-2
2 Club Calcutta	.6/11	" .99 3-5
Ch. Wh. Bombay	7/1	" 1.02
Rosafe	6/9½	" .97 3-5
Barusso	6/8½	" .96 1-2
Russian	7/4	" 1.06 1-5

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange). JULY 8.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	4,541,929	5,366,087	697,474
Last week	4,595,497	5,302,716	678,138
Last year	2,452,102	2,751,991	160,129
Ft. William	1,647,229	1,503,646	159,198
Pt. Arthur	1,352,070	1,588,247	185,359
Dep. Harb'r	91,718	52,230	
Meaford	32,070	92,102	
Mid. Tiffin	96,690	606,943	4,387
Collingwood		279	50,293
Owen Sd.	28,767	92,707	17,960
Goderich	34,625	240,631	79,566
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	45,960	54,559	
Pt. Colb'n'e	9,692	76,194	7,768
Kingston	218,317	93,059	92,493
Montreal	984,000	923,000	99,000
Quebec	800	42,000	1,450

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JULY 9.			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	2388	2137	805
C. N. R.	943	482	32
Total	3331	2619	837
Disposition			
Butchers east	252		
Feeders	136		
Stockers west	45		
Exporters held over	839		
Butchers held over from last week	134		
Consumed locally	1925		

Cattle
Receipts of cattle at the stockyards last week more than doubled those of the previous week the figures being 3331 head against 1134. The receipts for sale on this market ran mostly to common stuff, half fat cows and heifers comprising the bulk. During the past few weeks this class of stock has been selling higher than the quality warranted, but so limited has the supply of any kind of killing stock been, that packers have been willing to pay well. A big run Wednesday gave the packers the opportunity they had been waiting for and they hammered prices down a strong half dollar on all the undesirable kinds. The bulk of sales that day were from \$3.50 to \$4.50, only a very few of the arrivals being good enough to land above a nickle.

The supply of good butcher cattle is decidedly limited and good ones will bring high prices. One bunch of 73 steers sold at \$6.15 per cwt., and a good many caught \$6.00. It is very probable that when good butcher cattle start coming off the grass the poorer grades will retreat further in price. As yet the quality of the grass cattle is very low but an improvement should be noted before the week is out.

The demand continues for good stockers and feeders but there are few coming. A strong trade in exporters continues.

Cattle prices quoted are:			
Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$5.65 to \$6.00		
Good export steers (point of shipment)	5.45 " 5.75		
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.00 " 5.50		
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.75 " 6.10		
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.75		
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 4.00		
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.75		
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 4.00		
Common cows	2.50 " 3.00		
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.75		
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.50		
Best stockers and feeders 800 to 1000 lbs. weight ..	4.00 " 4.40		
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 3.75		
Choice calves	5.00 " 5.75		
Medium and heavy weight calves	3.50 " 4.75		

Hogs

In spite of an increase of over a thousand head in the receipts of hogs, packers did not succeed in getting prices any lower. The cooling of the weather resulted in an increased local demand and all arrivals were taken early. The present outlook is for strong prices ruling at least for a couple of months more.

Hog prices quoted are:			
Choice hogs	\$10.00 to \$10.25		
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs ..	8.25 " 9.00		
Stags	6.50 " 7.50		

Sheep and Lambs

There is a good demand for fat sheep and choice lambs.

Prices quoted are:			
Fat sheep	\$5.50 to \$6.50		
Lambs	7.00 " 8.50		

Country Produce

Butter

Dairy butter is coming freely from country points. Some of it shows up very well in quality but the greater part of the shipments are seriously affected by the hot weather. There is still a lot of room for improvement in the packing. The chief fault Winnipeg buyers find is that so much of the butter is packed in candy pails. Butter will not keep well in such receptacles and is severely docked by the purchaser. Demand for good butter is strong, but prices quoted are weak for the quality that is arriving. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy in tubs	19c.
Good round lots	16c. to 17c.
Lower grades	13c. to 14c.

Cheese

The quality of the cheese arriving shows an improvement, although some is deteriorated by the hot weather. A couple of carloads of the Manitoba product were offered for sale during the week and brought an average of 10½ cents per pound.

Eggs

Arrivals still show heavy shrinkage although there is some improvement in shipments from those districts that have experienced relief from the hot wave. Ship often and observe strict cleanliness and the eggs will go through in fair shape. Prices quoted are 17 to 18 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg, subject to candling.

The Week's Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING JULY 7.			
	1910	1909	
Wheat—			
No. 1 Nor.	327	87	
No. 2 Nor.	241	126	
No. 3 Nor.	61	96	
No. 4	20	52	
Feed	1	1	
Rejected 1	18	12	
Rejected 2	17	19	
No grade	4	17	
Rejected	17	16	
Condemned	2	1	
No. 5	23	23	
No. 6	2	2	
Total	707	452	

Winter Wheat—

No grade	1	...
No. 5 Red Winter	1	...
Total	2	1

Oats—

No. 1 C. W.	13	...
No. 2 C. W.	250	...
No. 3 C. W.	23	...
Rejected	11	...
No grade	4	...
Ex. No. 1 Feed	3	...
No. 1 Feed	5	...
No. 2 Feed	14	...
Total	323	187

Barley—

No. 3	18	...
No. 4	11	...
Rejected	4	...
Total	33	15

Flax—

No. 1 N. W. Man.	6	...
No. 1 Man.	2	...
No grade	1	...
Total	9	16
Grand total	1074	671

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on July 8, was 2,985,564.20, as against 2,903,788 last week, and 1,570,688 last year. Total shipments for the week were 486,422. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard ..	22,510.30	6,197.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,001,756.20	597,288.10
No. 2 Nor.	83,131.30	251,826.40
No. 3 Nor.	383,869.40	371,859.10
No. 4	163,957.00	109,295.10
No. 5	61,079.50	37,814.00
Other grades ..	521,277.50	196,407.50
Total	2,985,564.20	1,570,688.20

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 White ..	170,218.27	...
No. 2	2,229,457.24	...
No. 3 White ..	395,155.32	...
Mixed	16,297.18	...
Other grades ..	277,833.12	...
Total	3,088,952.11	1,860,491.00

Barley	344,557.27	32,078.00
Flax	68,482.11	480,268.00

Chicago Live Stock

JULY 11.

With a fresh supply of 1,840 carloads the live stock markets were oversupplied to-day. It was a dry weather run. Thousands of thin cattle arrived. On the outside account cattle trade opened on a 10 to 15c. lower basis. Hogs closed 20c. to 30c. lower. Trade in the sheep house was stagnant.

Cattle—Receipts 24,000. Choice to prime steers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$8.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75; good to choice calves, \$8.25 to \$8.75; selected feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.70.

Hogs—Receipts 37,000. Choice, \$8.60 to \$8.85; butchers, \$8.85 to \$9.25; light mixed, \$8.80 to \$9.10; choice light, \$9.10 to \$9.20; coarse packing, \$8.00 to \$8.25; heavy packing, \$8.15 to \$8.50; good to choice pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20.

Sheep—Receipts 33,000. Good to choice lambs \$6.75 to \$7.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice ewes, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good to choice wethers, \$4.10 to \$4.35.

Montreal Live Stock

JULY 11

Six hundred head of butcher cattle 150 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 700 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards this morning. Offerings of live stock at the market during the week were 2,530 cattle, 1,000 calves, 300 sheep and lambs and 1,400 hogs. Good cattle were scarce and brought higher prices. Hogs are also dearer, but sheep are lower in price. A few of the best cattle were sold at about 7c. but they were not choice. Pretty good animals sold at 5¼c. to 6½c., and the common stock at 3½c. to 5c. Several small bulls were sold at about 4½c. Calves sold at from 3¼ to 5¼c. Sheep sold at 3¼c. to 4c., and lambs at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of hogs sold at 9¼c. to 10c.

Toronto Live Stock

JULY 11.

Receipts were 149 cars with 3,060 head of cattle, 839 sheep and lambs, and 31 calves. With the heavy run of cattle offering, buyers started a determined fight to lower prices and succeeded to the extent of putting them on 20c. to 25c. lower basis than last week, the decline applying particularly to export cattle. While of necessity the lower prices for exports usually affects all other classes, butcher cattle to-day were not affected to the same extent as the exporters. The decline for ordinary butchers not being more than 10c. to 15c., while medium to choice butchers were good and steady at last week's prices. At the easier prices there was a good active demand for export cattle, shippers having no difficulty this week as to vessel space, choice export going for \$7, medium \$6.50 to \$6.75, choice butcher steady at \$5.75 to \$6.40, medium and common easier at \$4 to \$5.25. Cows were steady at \$4 to \$5. Lambs easier at 7c. to 8c., sheep easier at \$3.50 to \$4.50, calves steady. Hogs were steady at \$8.55 f.o.b., and \$9 to \$9.15 fed and watered at Toronto.

DO YOU MAKE BUTTER?

Cleanliness has never before in the history of civilization been such a factor in the world's progress. There never was a time when so much attention was paid to food and food laws and one of the first questions that the average man asks himself before he puts anything into his mouth in this day and generation is, "Is it clean?"

Milk and butter are probably as easily contaminated by outside influences as

anything, if not more so, and the utmost care and caution should be exercised in their handling. Every housewife knows that it is absolutely necessary to keep milk and butter away from anything with a strong odor, as it will be sure to spoil the flavor. Every farmer knows the disagreeable odor that comes from milk and butter that is made when the cow gets on to the fresh grass, or if the cows get into the turnip patch or rape patch.

It is therefore very necessary that all the utensils in which milk and butter is placed be clean. Some tubs cannot be scalded. This is not true of the old white spruce tub, which permits of using water up to the boiling point, or as hot as it can be heated. The white spruce tub can thus be scalded out in such a way that the germs are killed and the tub is left perfectly clean and sweet.

Another point in favor of the white spruce tub is the fact that this scalding process allows the tub to soak up a certain weight of water and makes the tub itself weigh heavier. When the farmer takes his butter to the merchant, both tub and butter are weighed and a certain amount of this weight is taken off for the weight of the tub, the amount of dockage being fixed for a certain size of tub.

CHICAGO HOGS BREAK

In commenting upon the hog situation on the Chicago market, the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal of that city, says:—Bear raids in hog trade this week have been more successful than a lot of previous attempts made by packers earlier this season. Time was opportune. The consumption of pork is low as a result of hot weather, and even though marketings are little more than half the volume of last week the packing interests are putting down the screws with a vigor that is somewhat new to them. They are discriminating sharply against all heavy-weight and most severely against the heavy packing classes, which kinds are comprising a big grist of sows.

The country has gone to fattening sows with a vengeance, having weaned the spring pigs. Without regard to the more or less good policy of keeping the sows for a fall crop of pigs, many growers have fattened them up to ship and take advantage of a 9-cent market. That price has now gone past their grasp, however. It is an \$8.50 and lower market for big old sows now, and that means a \$7.50 to \$7.75 deal at home. Still, the old sows are making plenty of money on this basis, and there seems no inclination to cease liberal shipments of that class of goods. The heavy percentage of sows coming forward (fat ones, too) is good evidence of a liberal supply of old corn in the cribs.

An 8-cent market for the brood-sow crop has not been witnessed many times in the history of the trade and the growers evidently are in a mood to market the old matrons and begin breeding a new crop from young sows.

Meantime the \$9.00 butcher and light-weight is in danger of elimination. A further shut-off in receipts would likely effect some reaction in these, but constant trimming down of supplies is not logical. The runs now are below normal. An increase in receipts next week would seem more likely to prove the case.

Packers are in high glee. They are witnessing some successful coups, and the provision bears who for weeks past have been pointing to lower pork, ribs and lard are beginning to see their way clear to make positive predictions along this line. The country has held supreme in the hog trade for a long time, but hog growers are losing their grip.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JULY 6 to 12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	3° c.w.	4°	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1Man. Rej.
JULY 6	105½	102½	96											34½	45	42½		190
7	104½	101½	94½											34½	46½	43½		195
8	104	101	94											35	46½	43½		200
9	108	105	98											35½	48			195
11	107½	104½	98											35½	47½	43½		200
12	109½	106½	99½											35½	48	43½		



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is, practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

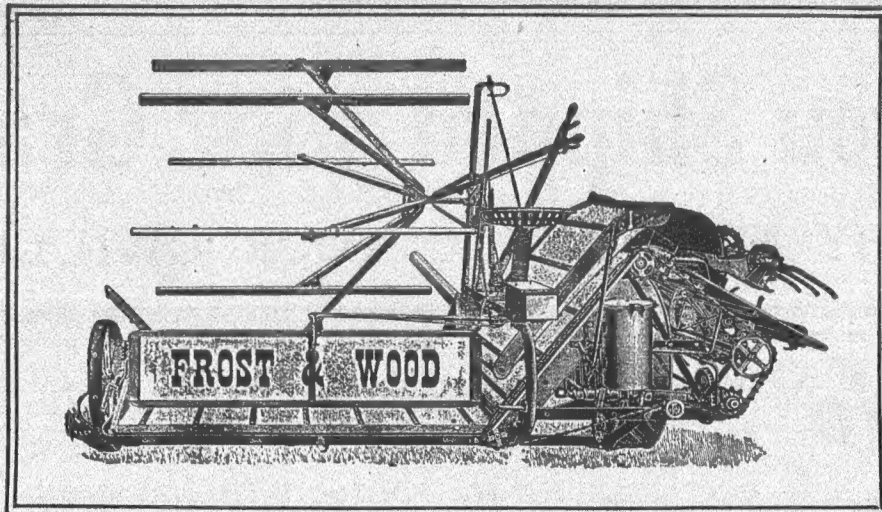
MANITOBA

Absolutely Dependable

**Strong
Foundation**

**Roller
Bearings**

Light Draft



**Automatic
Force Feed**

Sure Knotter

Runs Easily

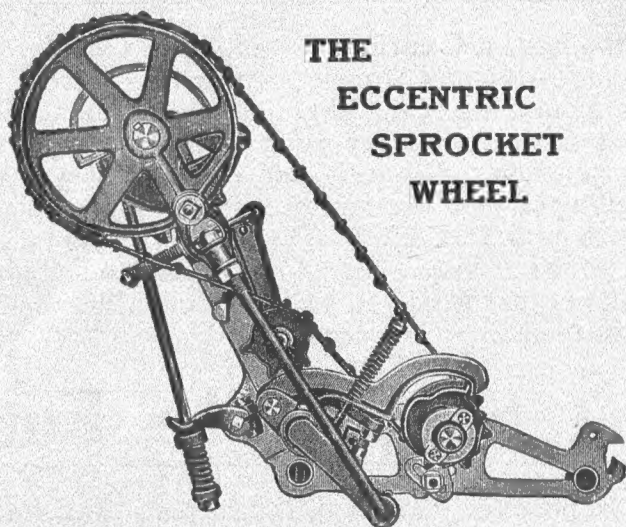
FROST & WOOD

Improved Binders

"DEPENDABILITY" practically sums up the whole question about a Binder. When your crops need harvesting, you must have a machine that will do your work quickly and efficiently without a hitch from start to finish. And that machine is the Frost and Wood Binder—it is built in one of the largest factories in Canada where farm implements of the highest quality are being constantly improved—all that is latest and best has been put into this one successful Binder.

ROLLER BEARINGS of generous size fit neatly and accurately in their boxes and the liberal way in which we have equipped this machine with this class of bearings accounts for its remarkable light draft and also ensures very small cost for repairs.

AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED. Our Binder is capable of elevating whatever the machine cuts—from lightest to the heaviest grains. The upper canvas on the elevator is so arranged that it will grip the straw as it is delivered from the platform. Hard to explain without an illustration but our booklet "Binder Facts" gives all details. Can we send you this book?



THE
ECCENTRIC
SPROCKET
WHEEL

NOTICE that three of the arms of the Sprocket Wheel are shorter than the other three which accounts for greater power and speedier work.

When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. Actual experience in the field has proved the superiority of this action on our Binder.

A SURE KNOTTER. Before any of our Binders leave the factory we try them out thoroughly in all kinds of grain. We make it a point to see that all sheaves are tied securely and that there are no "misses" and no waste of twine. The binding attachment can be regulated to tie any size sheaf—we will guarantee the efficiency of this knoter in every particular.

THE MAIN DRIVE WHEEL that generates the power, cuts, elevates and ties the grain is a substantial piece of machinery capable of standing the heaviest strain it may be put to. It has a double row of spokes arranged on the "staggered" principle with the centres securely held in the wheel hub casting and with ends firmly fastened through the rim—absolutely no chance of them working loose. The large Angle-steel Mud-hugs rivetted to the outside of the rim prevent the wheel from skidding on soft ground or dry slippery stubble—the wide tire makes work easy under all conditions.

OTHER GOOD POINTS. You could not wish for a sturdier, stronger foundation than we put on our Binder—in fact the whole machine is built for hard wear and tear and time and experience have demonstrated that the Frost and Wood Improved Binder is positively the strongest and most durable machine of its kind in Canada. Don't fail to see one of our Agents' dealers or write them direct for further particulars and booklet—it will save you both time and money.

Sole Agents in Western Canada, who cordially invite all visitors to the Exhibition Motor Trials to make use of their ware-rooms

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON